



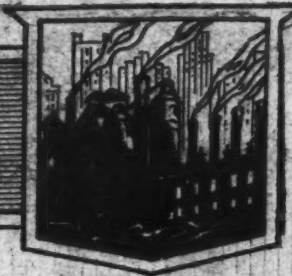
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MID-WEST

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Weekly News That's Different



VOL III, NO 15

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## BLOCK BANK ASSESSMENT?

### BANKERS FORCE PAY REDUCTION CHARGES LABOR

Union Publication Says  
Money Lords Waging  
Fight On Labor

The big bankers of this country are the moving force behind wage cuts. Some startling examples of that fact were brought out last week at the conference called by Secretary of Labor Perkins, but it was well known before. "Scratch a wage cut and you find a banker" has come to be almost a social proverb.

At the conference called by President Hoover in December, 1929, an attempt was made to stabilize wages for the period of the depression. Leaders of labor gave their word not to strike for increased wages; and they kept their word. Representatives of employers gave their word not to cut wages; and for a time many of them kept their word.

If this policy had lasted, the depression might have been shortened and made much less severe. The big bankers wrecked this effort. Perhaps the first to speak openly for wage cuts was Albert H. Wiggin, then president of the Chase National Bank; but he did no more than lead the financial chorus.

For three years, the money lords of the country have waged unsparing war on labor. They have preached wage cuts, and forced others to practice. They have instructed employers who wanted loans to "deflate labor costs." In the same manner, they have compelled city after city to cut its relief work and slash the pay of its employees. They have fought every attempt to secure Federal aid in relief.

They have claimed the aid of the U. S. Treasury for themselves—the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created for the express benefit of the bankers; and directly or indirectly, they have absorbed around four-fifths of its outlay. But as long as they were able, they blocked even loans from the R.F.C. to relieve the hungry.

If the big banking fraternity of this country had started out with the set purpose of reducing American farmers to a tenant peasantry, and American labor to coolie standards of living, they would not have needed to change their tactics by a hair. But have they thought of all the possible consequences of their course?

The big bankers have focussed upon themselves the resentment and hatred of millions of people who are suffering through no fault of their own. They stand before the country as champions of cut wages, long hours, unemployment and starvation.

If financial power is to be used by the bankers for such inhuman purposes, the American people will take that financial power away from those who hold it now. And if anyone is hurt in the process, the banking Bourbons, who have learned nothing in three years and forgotten nothing evil in three centuries, will have only themselves to thank. — From Labor.

### Garden Club Makes Exercise For Men Who Need It Most

Through the persuasions of the lady members of the Muscatine Garden Club, some of the men in Muscatine who most need exercise got it Wednesday morning at Weed park. They worked from 7 to 8 o'clock in the park raking leaves and otherwise cleaning up the wild flower preserve sponsored by the club at the park.

Up until this year the 60 clubwomen have raked the leaves and the park custodian has burned them. This year the planting committee of the club tried a new plan—40 business men were invited to the early morning "party." They were requested to wear overalls and bring rakes. The response, according to the ladies was splendid, and as a result the wild flower preserve is much improved in appearance.

### WORKERS COUNCIL PROTESTS DELAYS IN RENT PAYMENT

Protests against alleged refusal of welfare agencies and the Reconstruction Finance Committee to allow payments on rent by citizens on relief lists were voiced at last Monday's meeting of the Muscatine Unemployed Council.

Charges were made at the meeting that relief agents encourage a policy of not paying rent. A committee of action was elected to investigate several cases brought to the Council's attention.

The Council invites all workers to attend their meetings. Meetings of the East unit are held each Monday night starting at eight o'clock at 517½ East Front street. V. L. Dale, committee chairman, asserted plans for the United Front Conference of all Muscatine county farmers and workers are going forward rapidly.

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS CLUB IN MEETING

At an educational meeting of the Social Problems Club of Iowa held in the City Hall Wednesday night a lively discussion was heard upon Russia and the Communist theory of economics and government. The main speaker Professor E. Larson formerly of Chicago University told of his trip through Russia after the revolution, of two years he spent in other countries of Europe and of the present form of Russian government and how it operates for the working class.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Des Moines who lived in Russia before the revolt and under the Czar told of life at that time of the working class and compared it to the present conditions in United States. Mrs. Williams told of the hardships encountered by the workers in holding their meetings before the revolution and how they were beaten, killed and tortured for such organization.

Prof. Larson answered questions after his talk.

### BEER FOR IOWA DELAYED WHILE SENATE ARGUES

Muscatine Senator Stops  
Plans For Early Sale  
By His Amendment

DES MOINES—Forcing through an amendment to the proposed state law legalizing 3.2 per cent beer, the Iowa Senate this afternoon blocked plans for immediate beer sale in the state.

The amendment proposed by Senator Edward Hicklin of Louisa and Muscatine counties provided that part of the license fees in some counties would revert to the general funds of the counties as well as large cities. The amendment carried by 43 to 4 vote.

Although the House passed the beer bill Monday, it will be forced to re-consider the amendment of the Senate. Thus even though the Senate may approve the bill as amended, it will be several days before beer can be sold.

The House passed the beer bill 65 to 43 on Monday with only three Republicans voting for the measure. Rep. B. L. Metcalf of Muscatine county voted against the bill. Under its terms, the bill will become a law within a few days.

The beer bill was placed in grave danger of defeat Wednesday when the senate engaged in the hottest party row of years.

Republicans and tax revision Democrats constituted a threat of death to both the Brookings institution reorganization bills and the beer bill.

Threaten Fight  
Citing an alleged agreement of various senators with Gov. Clyde L. Herring that the reorganization bills would be deferred until the special session, Republican speakers served notice on the senate Democrats that they would give the beer bill rough going if the agreement were not honored.

The Wednesday battle began after a two hour recess in which Democrats, fearing a loss of votes during the night, had considered a compromise.

The reorganization bills, under the terms of the compromise arrived at Wednesday will be postponed until after the beer bill has been dealt with.

Rep. Ditto, co-author of the Beer Bill, declared the bill would bring to the state \$1,500,000 revenue in addition to license fees.

The bill provides for a barrel tax of \$1.25 on beer which goes to the state, in addition to the fees gained from manufacturers permits.

Three classes of annual permits are provided in the bill. Class A permits costing \$250 allow the holder to manufacture or sell beer at wholesale.

Class B Permits  
Class B permits costing \$100 allow the sale of beer at retail for consumption on and off the premises, while Class C permits costing \$25 allow the holder to sell beer for consumption off the premises only.

Beer may be sold under the bill only inside municipalities. It may be sold in restaurants, hotels, clubs and dining cars for consumption on the premises and in quantities and uniced in grocery stores.

### Prettiest Housemaid



Signorina Emma Coffari, a maid in the household of Dr. Ferrario of Naples, who has been selected as the prettiest housemaid in Italy.

### HOW MUSCATINE MEMBERS VOTED

Senator Ed. Hicklin of Muscatine and Louisa counties and Rep. B. L. Metcalf of Muscatine county voted in favor of the new banking law passed by the General Assembly.

Senator Hicklin also voted in favor of the bill to regulate trucks on state highways, to defer tax revision until August and to adopt the house and senate conference report on the Beatty-Bennett bill which led to adoption of the Beatty-Bennett bill with its consequent tax reductions.

Rep. Metcalf voted for the bill to defer tax revision until August. He voted against the bills to elect judges on nonpartisan tickets and to deny funds for compulsory military training in state schools.

Senator Hicklin voted in favor of the motion to defer action on the proposed reorganization bill until the special session next August. The motion lost. Under the reorganization bill, a new state office of comptroller would be created to be appointed by the governor. The bill would empower the governor to reduce legislative appropriations during any quarter when anticipated revenues fell short of meeting appropriations.

Senator Hicklin was author of an amendment to the salary cutting bill for state officers which would have slashed \$500 from Governor Herring's \$7,500 yearly pay. After the motion was defeated, Governor Herring announced he would voluntarily cut his own pay \$500 yearly.

After this motion failed, Senator Hicklin made another amendment to the bill which would exempt supreme court justices and district court judges from the salary cut, but this amendment also lost. Under the bill salaries of supreme court justices would be reduced from \$7,500 to \$7,000 yearly. District court judges would have their pay reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,000 yearly.

Rep. Metcalf voted against the Cooney-Ditto bill to legalize sale of 3.2 beer in Iowa.

### HERSHEY—FIRST NATIONAL BANK MERGER SOUGHT

State Bank Department  
Stock Assessments  
Plan a Secret

Reorganization plans for the Hershey State and First National—or First Trust and Savings—banks were proceeding today with the tentative proposal including possible merging of the two banks. S. G. Stein, president of the First National and vice president of the Hershey, and Ross F. Davis, state bank department representative on charge of the two banks, said no announcement could be made regarding the reorganization plan at this time. However it was learned from authoritative sources that the two banks plan consolidation.

Under the new state law the banks could be opened with reorganization plans approved by Governor Clyde L. Herring and the state banking department. The law provides that depositors can be requested to sign waivers for part of their deposits, and receive the balance in cash. In return for the waived deposits, depositors would be given preferred stock certificates.

Common Stock  
Holders of common stock would be assessed under the new law, the percentage of assessment being determined by the governor and banking department. No definite information could be obtained on what percentage of common stock assessment would be recommended or if the assessment would be payable in cash. There were reports that the assessment would be payable in cash. There were reports that the assessment would be payable in cash.

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### R. F. C. DIRECTORS BORROWED PLENTY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation directors are as mild-mannered men as ever scuttled a ship. There is Jesse Jones, not Jesse James. He asked that the R.F.C. loans should not be given publicity, and then somebody found out that he is chairman of the board of the Bankers' Mortgage Company, of Houston, Texas, which borrowed \$1,489,691, not \$1,500,000, mind you. Then there is another director, present chairman of the R.F.C., who is also a director of the Guardian Trust Company, of Cleveland, Atlee Pomerene. Mr. Pomerene's company borrowed \$11,915,962 from the R.F.C., not \$12,000,000, mind you, and afterwards came back for \$5,900,000, not \$6,000,000, more. Then another director, Mr. Couch, of Arkansas, is a board member of the Frisco railway system, which system has borrowed from the R.F.C. \$7,995,175, which is less than \$8,000,000. You know it is. And if you want to borrow any money for something, you had better get yourself appointed a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation while there is still something to direct, lest peradventure you should be too late.—Golden Age.



## Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

A RADIO STATION in Los Angeles, California, was recently put off the air as the examiner in his recommendations to the Federal Radio Commission said, "they also gave talks on cancer" — U. S. Senators have had the microphone cut off in the middle of their talks, others have been refused time on the chain stations for political matters. The Public Utilities refuses any talk in favor of municipal ownership over a chain station — my station KINT, Muscatine, Iowa, was closed because I told the people municipal ownership of light plants meant cheaper electricity for the city and because I told the public cancer was curable, and posted a \$5,000 certified check with the American Savings Bank at Muscatine, Iowa, on December 20, 1930 payable to anyone who would prove I misrepresented when I said and published the statement that cancer is curable, was being cured and is now being cured at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa without Operation, Radium or X-Ray, but on the other hand over any radio station in America you can say anything you want in favor of the torture, the butchering, the roasting and the baking of poor cancer sufferers by the American Medical Association members with Operations, Radium and X-Ray. You can praise to the skies propaganda about canned goods and also state that same is recommended by the medical research department of the A. M. A. when same, of the good stuff is not fit for your dog to eat and your cat would turn up its nose at the smell of it. You can tell the world that cigarettes make beautiful forms in the women, that it reduces fat ones so they become slim ones and fixes the slim ones so they become fat — you can educate the children in America to smoke cigarettes and hundred of thousands of girls have started to smoke cigarettes being influenced by the cigarette talks over the chain stations — you can give talks about the wonderful condition in United States, about six million unemployed walking the streets when in reality there is twelve million — you can sell rotten stock such as the Pull Private Utilities did over WENR, Chicago with millions of dollars sold in the United States when the announcer that gave the talk knew he was selling falsely by radio — now Insull is over in Greece with a bag said to contain ten million dollars in actual cash so he has become a citizen of Greece never to return to America. Now will come the booze ads telling you how alcohol helps the system and why such and such a beer is better than pure fresh water — in fact you can say anything over radio as long as you run a business in which the capital of your business is linked with the capital of Wall Street — they're all having their good time now with their censorship and taking away freedom of religion and speech by radio but in the end someone may do as they have in Mexico and Cuba — when certain parties could not get their voices heard by the public they talked into radio stations in Mexico and Cuba, made the announcer and engineers continue to operate the station until they poked for five to fifteen minutes in their matter, then they walked out without doing any harm. Before that condition becomes universal it is time that we all STOP — LOOK and LISTEN and demand the right of public speech or the public over public mouthpieces and drive the special interests into the back ground, just the same as the bankers have driven themselves into the background by their grafting, thieving manipulations of public money.

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## NORMAN BAKER ASKS WHAT BROUGHT CERMAK'S DEATH

By NORMAN BAKER

Mr. Anthony Cermak, Mayor of Chicago, was shot in the chest last February with a .32 calibre bullet. He lived for 19 days in a hospital at Miami, Florida and attending him were half a dozen allopathic doctors with many nurses.

He was only 54 years of age and was said to have a strong constitution and the doctors reported he was getting along nicely on account of his strong constitution. The bullet pierced the lower part of the right lung and imbedded itself along the back bone on the right side and the wound was not considered fatal according to the reports of the attending doctors.

Before commenting upon the unfortunate affair of Mayor Cermak let's look back to what happened when the doctors clamored around the bedside of King Charles II. The comparison is interesting and shows the ignorance of the allopathic medics. King Charles was shaving himself when all of a sudden the folks in the house heard a cry—he fell backwards and had a violent convulsion.

Doctors were immediately called and here is what they did. They first bled him relieving his system of one pint of blood, then they cut into his shoulder with what is known as the "cupping" process and eight ounces more of blood were taken from him. Thus he was weakened from the loss of blood. Then they gave him an emetic and purgative and shortly after another purgative. Then came another enemy in which they used antimony, sacred bitters, rock salt, mallow leaves, violet, beet root, camomile flowers, fennel seed, linseed, cinnamon, cardamom seed, saffron, cochineal and aloe—enough medicine to kill a horse—then the enema was repeated and in two hours another purgative.

Then they shaved the King's head and a blister raised on the scalp. They tried to sneeze the sickness out of him by giving him sneezing powder of hellebore root and they endeavored to strengthen his brain by giving him powder of cowslip flowers. The cathartics were frequently repeated and they gave him drinks of barley water, licorice, sweet almonds, white wine, absinthe, anise seed, extracts of thistles, mint, rue and angelica.

He did not recover so they gave him a plaster of burgundy pitch and pigeon dung which they applied to his feet. Then they continued more bleeding and purging and they added melon seeds, manna, slippery elm, black cherry water, extract of flowers of lime, lily of the valley, peony, lavender and dissolved pearls. He still did not get well and they gave him gentian root, nutmeg, quinine and cloves. They were horrified that he immediately did not get so so they gave him 40 drops of extract of human skull.

They expected him to rally but such did not happen so they gave him a rallying dose of herbs and animal extracts which was forced down his throat.

Still the King did not sit up and say, "hello doctors I am feeling better," and they gave him some powdered bezoar stone. After all this was done and the King did not commence shouting Dr. Scarborough said, "Alas, after an ill-fated night his serene majesty was so exhausted that all the physicians became despondent." Still so as not to appear to fail in doing their duty they brought in to play the most active cordials and finally forced pearl julep and ammonia down the King's throat.

Those are the actual words of the doctor and this article as I read is the truth taken from history even though it sounds very funny and ridiculous, but just as many ridiculous things are done today by the allopathic doctors under the guidance of Dr. Morris Fishbein and Dr. George Simmons, the heads of the A.M.A.

Now Mayor Cermak was shot and they reported the wound was not serious—that he was getting along nicely according to their reports in the press but they kept putting serums and extracts and everything conceivable into Cermak's system which probably poisoned him and lowered his resistance and he died. Had Cermak gone to a drugless healer they would have had his system cleaned out good with a colonic irrigation or enemas, given him a glass of distilled water every hour because nothing purifies blood quicker than water and they would have put him on a fast with other simple things and nature possibly would have cured Mayor Cermak. The moral of this article is, as foolish as the doctors were during the time of King Charles, the allopaths repeat the same foolishness today.

## IOWA SENATORS DEFEAT MOTION TO REDUCE INTEREST RATES ON CHATTEL LOANS TO 24 PER CENT

Muscatine Senator In Forefront Of Controversy Over Motion To Report Bill From Sifting Committee For Direct Vote

By JAMES R. CONNOR,  
Editor of the Free Press

As forecast in this newspaper two weeks ago, the proposed small loan bill under which interest on chattel loans under \$300 would be cut from 3½ to 2 per cent a month, has been killed in the Iowa State senate although the majority of Senators indicated in a test vote that they favored the measure.

This despite the fact that the lower house passed the bill by a 92 to 8 vote. The roundabout method of killing the bill seems suspicious. After passage by the House, the bill went to the Senate where Senator Lafe Hill sponsored its passage. But before he could get a vote the bill was referred to the senate sifting committee, graveyard of many a worthy measure.

In the House an effort was made to amend the bill so that a council of five men would set the interest rate on chattel loans. This amendment which would have nullified the intent of the bill was easily defeated in the House.

Essentially the bill is easy to understand. Instead of an annual interest rate on small loans of 42 per cent it would provide a maximum interest of 24 per cent. Twenty-four per cent seems plenty of interest to anyone who is not an expert on usury. A bank loan at 24 per cent violates the law and an ordinary individual making a loan cannot collect more than eight per cent annual interest.

### Why Oppose Cut

Why should there be opposition to a bill to cut interest rates on chattel loans from 3½ to 2 per cent monthly?

And why should Senator Ed. Hicklin of Muscatine and Louisa counties vote against the proposal to bring the bill from the sifting committee to the senate floor? In mentioning Senator Hicklin, the Des Moines Register refers to him as "senator Hicklin of Louisa county." In this case, we believe the Register is correct for we do not believe he represented the sentiments of his Muscatine county constituents in opposing the move to bring the bill out of an open vote.

In a telegram to Senator Hicklin on Tuesday the Midwest Free Press asked for statement explaining his opposition to the bill. He replied as follows:

"I am very happy to explain to you my position on this Bill and the reasons therefor.

"In the first place, the Bill before the Senate was one to reduce the legal rate of interest on small loans from three and one-half per cent per month to one and one-half per cent per month. This Bill was presented before the legislature four years ago, and again two years ago, and on each occasion was defeated. Two years ago I put in a great deal of study upon the Bill, and although I was at first convinced that the legal rate of interest ought to be reduced, I later became as firmly convinced that there was a great deal of necessity for leaving the law as it now is.

"The fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has made an exhaustive study of it, the results of which can be found in printed documents, and the fact that organized labor has taken a decided stand in favor of leaving the law as it now is, is certainly grounds enough to support my contention that the matter is debatable.

"Three and one-half per cent per month is the equivalent of forty-two per cent per year, and this seems like a shocking amount to pay. However, when one considers the fact that this kind of loan is in a class by itself, and that it is outside the bounds of the regular loan agencies—in other words, is not a bankable loan, and that these so-called high-raters are in the loaning field for the sole purpose of supplying this

need, and that their records are available and have been carefully studied, one realizes that it would be wrong to enact such laws as would put them out of business.

"Another important consideration is this factor—that wherever you find that the regulated companies have been put out of business, you also find that the out-law loan agent and salary grabber spring up like mushrooms after a rain. These gentry are not satisfied with a mere forty-two per cent per year, but squeeze the poor unfortunate borrower to the extent of one hundred and fifty per cent or more, and he finds that he can never escape their clutches, because he can never pay the interest, let alone the principal.

"Recognizing the fact that there was no doubt merit on both sides of this contention, I together with three other members of the Senate, proposed an amendment to the Bill whereby we would establish a Board, of which the Superintendent of Banking would be chairman, and the other four members—two of whom should be representatives of organized labor, would be appointed by the Governor. We would provide that they should study this question thoroughly, and that they should determine what rate of interest would be a proper one to be charged, and to make rules and regulations not only covering the rate of interest, but governing the conduct and affairs of these small loan companies. Such a Board would have the power to eliminate and punish the salary grabbers, and any company or individual which violated their rules. It would also remove from the legislature the necessity of dealing with this highly contentious problem every two years, and would put the whole question into the hands of men who would become experts on the subject. Inasmuch as the laboring classes are principally interested, our amendment insisted that not less than two members of the Board should be representatives of labor organizations.

"The people who were standing behind this Bill did not take kindly to the amendment, and it seemed a significant thing to me that they were afraid of it. The legitimate loan companies seemed to welcome it, because they said that there were abuses existing which they could not control, but that such an outside body governing them could do so. I was very much in favor of the passage of this amendment, and would have been very glad to have seen it come out on the floor, and to have had it made a law."

On Tuesday, Senator Hill presented a motion to force the bill on the Senate floor by taking it from the sifting committee. Such a motion may be put only once and must have a two-thirds majority. It fell seven votes short of the two thirds majority by a vote of 27 to 21. That is although there was a majority of six senators in favor of taking the bill from the committee—and their votes on the motion indicated they would vote for the bill if brought on the floor—parliamentary rules killed the bill.

Senator Hicklin voted against

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Real Wall Paper

Bargains at

RED PAINT  
STORE

214-16 Iowa Ave.



## News Behind The Headlines

### ROOSEVELT AND RADIO

A bill is being prepared calling for the appropriation of a special fund of \$400,000 to enable President Roosevelt to speak to the country a half hour each week of the year over a nation-wide radio hookup. The amount, it is said, will cover the cost of radio time at the regular rates.

It will be pointed out that every time the President goes on the air to discuss important public questions, the time is given him without cost by the broadcasters. It will be argued that acceptance of such radio time from private concerns seeking special legislation tends to compromise the government. Sponsors of the bill affirm that no President should be placed under obligation for any "courtesies" of this character "extended" to him.

President Hoover's pocket veto of the anti-lottery bill barring radio advertising of games of chances has been variously interpreted. Some observers are openly saying that the pocket veto was a "return of the compliment" for the many "courtesies" Mr. Hoover received.

Proponents of the measure to appropriate \$400,000 assert that if the broadcasters are paid at the regular rates, no obligations of any kind will be incurred. They believe also that the national committees of both parties, which owe the broadcasters several hundred thousand dollars, are compromising their members in Congress by placing them under obligation to the radio bigwigs looking for concessions and special favors.

But there is a companion bill to be filed with the bill to appropriate \$400,000. This measure calls for a levy of 10 per cent on the gross earnings of all commercial broadcasting stations. The authors of the bill are endeavoring to profit by the mistake made by the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, which forced radio stations to pay a percentage of their gross revenue for the privilege of broadcasting compositions of the members.

Under the contract now in force, the independent stations are compelled to pay the percentage, but the national chains, that is to say, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which get the lion's share of the profits from the national hookup, pay nothing. The stations are

paid at their usual rates and must pay out of the sums they receive the percentage due the society.

James H. Hanley of Nebraska has been named to the Federal Radio Commission, thus partially confirming the prediction made some time ago in this column that the body was due for a complete shakeup. Reorganization of the commission is a pet scheme of Colonel Louis McHenry Howe, lifetime friend of the President and big secretary and political adviser for many years.

Colonel Howe, it is reported, was incensed over the treatment the Democratic candidate received from the National Broadcasting Company. He intends to see that no such open favoritism will be possible again. Members of the commission who played General Saltzman's game when he was chairman are all slated to go.

### BACK TO JAIL

Discouraged by a fruitless search for jobs, and preferring loss of liberty to idleness, scores of former convicts in New York City are appealing to welfare agencies to have them sent back to prison, where they will be assured of food, shelter and warmth.

This tragic by-product of the depression was brought to the front this week by officials of the Salvation Army, who declared that "a good-sized regiment" of men released daily from jail after paying for their crimes against society are denied a chance to make a new start in life.

### BANK INVESTIGATION

Arrests of two of the country's most powerful bankers on orders from the Attorney-General did not come as a surprise in this town. That Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, and Joseph W. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, will be indicted is stated by United States Attorney Medalle of New York, who says he was ready more than three months ago to proceed against Harriman but was prevented from doing upon orders from the Department of Justice in the Hoover administration. There is a group in the Senate that will move at the proper time for a thorough investigation of the Justice Department under Mitchell. What it will amount to remains to be seen.

## JOBLESS LOOK FOR ROOSEVELT HELP IN ENACTING BILL FOR WORK RELIEF

New Congress Has La Follette-Costigan Bill For Outright Gifts Due For New Hearing To Correct Evils Left by Hoover

The new Congress will be asked to erase one of the blackest spots on the "lame duck" session—its failure to enact a single measure for the relief of the destitute.

When the special session convened this week the La Follette-Costigan bill, providing \$500,000,000 for outright gifts to states, was waiting on its doorstep.

This legislation was favorably reported to the Senate of the last Congress by the Committee on Manufactures after extended hearings, at which scores of witnesses declared that many states and communities were at the end of their resources and must have help from Uncle Sam.

The Senate, however, sidetracked the La Follette-Costigan plan for the Wagner bill, which carried \$300,000,000 for loans to states and liberalized the job-making provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

Senators voted for the substitute because they believed it was the only measure that had a chance of getting White House approval.

When the bill reached the House it was smothered in the Banking Committee. Chairman Henry B. Steagall of Alabama turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of Senator Wagner and others. The Alabamian took the position that, since the bill would be administered by President Roosevelt, the latter should say whether he desired its passage.

In the absence of word from the new President, Steagall let the matter ride over to the special session. He said he expected Roosevelt at the proper time to favor more generous relief.

Senators La Follette and Costigan will urge prompt action on their proposal when emergency banking legislation is out of the way. "Young Bob," in an interview with a representative of LABOR, declared that relief funds everywhere are nearing exhaustion and that failure of Congress to provide relief will invite "widespread and terrifying disaster."

"Testimony before the Manufactures Committee," he said, "should convince any open-minded person that the situation is too dangerous to be trifled with. I am hopeful that President Roosevelt will take a more humane view of the country's needs than we received from the administration that has just passed."

"A word from the President is all that is needed to induce Congress to act. I sincerely hope he will say it."—From LABOR.

## WORKER CROUP PLANS PROTEST ON WAGE RATE

The Citizens Employed and Unemployed League of Muscatine at its regular meeting Thursday night will hear reports on progress of the League's efforts to obtain 25 cents an hour in cash for all workers on city and county Reconstruction Finance Corporation projects in Muscatine county.

At present only 20 per cent of the workers' wages is being paid in cash, the balance being applied on food, fuel and clothing orders. At last week's meeting of the League this plan was opposed on the claim that it did not leave enough cash to pay for rent and other necessities.

The League meets at its hall at 112 Chestnut street each Thursday night at 8 o'clock. George Buckley, president, of the League said that all workers were invited to attend the meetings.

### Wall Paper Bargains

that are Bargains at

RED PAINT  
STORE

214-16 Iowa Ave.

## Midwest Citizens Request Station KTNT Be Restored To Broadcasting

Business men and other citizens of Muscatine County who believed the closing of Radio Station KTNT, Muscatine, caused them to suffer losses of business, recently began circulation of a petition asking that KTNT be restored to the air. Comparing the large crowds attracted to Muscatine when the station was operating with the present slow business in the city, they advised all former listeners in the midwest to sign the petition. A copy of the petition is below. Room for additional names can be made by clipping or pasting a blank sheet of paper to the bottom of the petition. If you care to hear again the interesting programs of KTNT, mail this copy of the petition to the Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa, after signing your own name and obtaining the signatures of your friends.

### A PETITION

TO THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION:

Whereas the Federal Radio Commission did on the 12th day of June, 1931, refuse to renew the license of Radio Station KTNT, located at Muscatine, Iowa, which station had theretofore operated on 1170 kilocycles with 5000 watts power on daytime schedule, and

Whereas Radio Station KTNT was one of the Pioneer stations having commenced broadcasting in December, 1925, and continuously served the public with programs of interest, convenience and necessity from its opening until closed by order of the Federal Radio Commission, and which programs were of especial interest, convenience and necessity to the farmer, laborer and common people and of great benefit and value to private business throughout the Middle-West, and

Whereas the people of the Mid-West section of the United States on many occasions during operation of Radio Station KTNT emphasized their confidence in its management, policies and operation by mass meetings, letters and other support, and

Whereas the subjects discussed over Radio Station KTNT were always in the interest of the farmer laborer and common people of the United States, and

Whereas Radio Station KTNT was recognized by its listeners as one of the strongest stations in the United States free from the control of the chain systems, and influence of the Public Utility corporations and the great financial interests, and

Whereas merchants, private business interests and the public generally throughout the Middle-West condemn the action of the Federal Radio Commission, in regard to Radio Station KTNT as a great injustice to them and an unwarranted assertion of authority because said merchants, private business interests and the public realize and appreciate the great good accomplished by the management and ownership of said radio station in exposing much of the trickery, oppression and manipulation practiced by the Public Utilities and great financial interests to the detriment of the people in general and the public at large, and

Whereas the closing of Radio Station KTNT has proved a great and irreparable loss, damage and injury to the merchants, private business interests, farmers, laborers and common people of the Middle-West, the State of Iowa and more especially to the City of Muscatine, Iowa,

NOW THEREFORE, We the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing in the State of Iowa, hereby petition the Federal Radio Commission to grant a license to Radio Station KTNT for operation from 6:00 o'clock A.M. until midnight upon its regular 5000 watts of power and former wavelength of 1170 kilocycles.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS AND CITY

(Please Mail Petitions To Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa)

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FILLED CHOCOLATE EGGS

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## EICHENAUER'S

Phone 211 - 211 E. 2nd St.



## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

**JAMES H. HANLEY**, Omaha lawyer has been appointed as the fourth zone commissioner to the Federal Radio Commission. He says he is against monopolies, held no stock in any radio concern and had never represented a public utility in any law suit. Now if Mr. Hanley knew anything about radio it would make a fine combination—here is hoping that he becomes the first real commissioner the fourth zone has ever had, which includes Iowa, Illinois and the central states. All others have been puppets of the Wall Street groups and while this is a political appointment handed to Mr. Hanley it is hoped that he will tear into things and keep out of the puppet class and use his own head and the brains that God gave him to give justice to the millions of radio listeners in America—only time can tell and I wish Mr. Hanley the very best in taking up his new duties with an offer of every cooperation until such time as he may prove as others that have gone before—we should hold our horses and watch results and see if monopolies in Iowa continue to exist such as Gardner Cowles of the Des Moines Register and Tribune who has bought up small stations in Iowa to form a republican chain for his own personal interest and to see if groups like Palmer, who lacks courage will continue to monopolize Iowa with their 50,000 watt station which is mortgaged to the National Broadcasting Company for over \$100,000.00 thus putting the handwriting on the wall that the electrical trust of America operates, dominates and controls and influences Palmer, his clique and WHO-WOC—what a fat chance farmers and laborers and the general public of the midwest will have to get a voice over any station operated by Palmer of Davenport—he steps on the public as he has stepped on the thousands of chiropractic students educated in his college which accounts for his small number of students today and other Chiropractic colleges going ahead rapidly.

**AMERICANS BE CAREFUL—** Mr. Charlesworth, chairman of the radio commission in Canada is an example of what you can expect in America—he used to be editor and publisher of "Saturday Night" a newspaper published in Canada, before he was made radio chairman—his paper always carried bunk in favor of the powers that be and against the good

## Loan Sharks Caught By Chicago Raiders

**CHICAGO** — Assistant State's Attorney Emmett Moynihan this week expressed the hope that he could "free the slaves of usury" by burning the records seized in raids on eight loan companies. Charges of violating the small loans act, by exaction of excessive interest payments, were made against 17 officials of the companies raided.

people of the Canadian public in general so the interests of Canada selected him as a good fellow to control radio for the benefit and interest of the favored ones of Canada and against the populace of Canada in general. The first thing he did was listen to the Canadian Medical Association which is the medical trust of Canada as the American Medical Association is the medical trust of America, and they are connected. He issued orders to every radio station of Canada that none of them should broadcast any talk on health no matter if it was a common sense talk of eating fruits and vegetables, breathe fresh air, drink pure water and absorb a lot of sunshine, unless the talk was first censored by the Canadian Health Department which is comprised of doctors of the allopathic faith who are against all drugless healing classes and against nature's methods of getting well and all of them members of the medical trust—Judge Rutherford of the International Bible Students Association, who have their own thoughts and beliefs as possibly 640 other religious denominations from the catholics, Jews, to the protestants, spoke over chain stations in Canada and United States as most all of you have heard. This foolish man Charlesworth is sure getting in his second childhood from old age as he recently issued an order to all radio station in Canada prohibiting the stations to broadcast any word from Judge Rutherford—hundreds of thousands of Bible Students called him and now Charlesworth is trying to back water by saying he did not issue an order but his second childhood stunts will not fool the people of Canada—all in all it is no worse than Judge Sykes, Harold La Fount, Starbuck and others of the American Federal Radio Commission who have thrown the fear of God into the hearts of every owner of radio stations in America and not one American station will permit you or any drugless healer or any scientists to give a medical talk without first being censored by the local medical society a branch of the American Medical Trust and all members of the A.M.A.—that's a fact and I have written to fifty radio stations with an interesting talk on cancer and even with cash in advance they refused advertising.

## Overweight



Efforts of Jim Sarafeld and Ned Nestor, radio stars, to insure "Princess Patricia," their blooded bulldog, resulted in a turnaround from all San Francisco agencies, their experts holding the dog too fat to be a good risk.

## A TRIBUTE TO MELLON

The Journal of Electrical Workers pays the following tribute to Andrew W. Mellon: "Mellon was one of the five richest men in the world when he became secretary of the treasury under Harding. He came to Washington with definite ideas of his function. He was to manage government finances in such wise as to ward off tax burdens on the rich; after this he considered his obligation to the nation discharged. His sole remaining duties lay in doing services for Big Business. He stimulated the stock market, and more than any one person, was responsible for the orgy of speculation. He ward off any sane taxing system, pleading for sales tax, or any other levy that would excuse the rich, and hit the poor. He gave back huge rebates to the rich—rebates totaling billions of dollars, during the nine years of his superactivity. In short, he gave shape and direction to three presidential administrations."

## BLOCK CHICAGO PLAN TO STOP FREE GLASSES

**CHICAGO** — After a decision that the Northern Illinois College of Optometry offers competent service for patients needing glasses, the county board decided to send this class of persons there, and retain for medical clinics all patients requiring pathologic and medical treatment of the eyes.

The board met with officials of the college after the college heads had protested action by the county bureau of public welfare in refusing to send charity patients to the college.

The suggestion to classify the eye patients as to their needs was made by Dr. William F. Moncreiff, a member of the county hospital staff, and of the central free dispensary of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Frederick Tice, president of the County Hospital medical staff, approved, after informing the committee that the college, under the law, would not make medical examinations, write prescriptions or even treat patients with a drop of medicine.

At the opening of the meeting, Dr. William B. Needles, president of the board of trustees of the Northern Illinois College, defended the institutions and called attention to the medical services of reputable physicians.

He stated that the movement against the college had been instigated by optical supply houses who suffered a loss of business because the college made its own glasses and other eye appliance needs, and gave free glasses to the poor.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

**Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.**  
Eyes Examined Scientifically  
Glasses Fitted Properly  
128 East Second Street  
Second Floor

## Breweries Making Great Quantities Of Old Time Beer

Snowed under with the tremendous avalanche of immediate orders following the lifting of the 14-year-old ban on real beer, some breweries are now confronted with a shortage of necessary materials and ingredients for capacity brewing. Despite the threatened shortage, however, other breweries, such as the Liebmann Breweries in Brooklyn, N. Y., expect no curtailment in production and predict that sufficient 3.2 beer will be available when sales are permitted.

With thirty-five salesmen busy taking orders, the Liebmann Breweries are now bottling three-quarters of a million bottles of beer daily and have on hand sixteen million bottle caps, approximately a month's supply.

## BANK TELLER SOUGHT

**EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.**—A warrant charging James L. Rollins, former teller for the Champaign National bank of Champaign, Ill., with embezzlement of \$1,000, has been issued by United States Commissioner Arthur R. Felsen. Felsen said Rollins had not been found since he left Champaign last September. His automobile was abandoned here several months ago.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

**REPAIRS** Complete Overhauling and Battery Service  
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No job too large  
No job too small  
**WELCH AUTO REPAIR SHOP**  
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## CHICAGO

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Return to reach starting point by midnight Monday, April 17.

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**Golden Heart natural leaf Tobacco**

TENNESSEE'S FINEST, ripe, rich leaves—mellowed with age. Golden Heart Tobacco is the pick of the choicest crops Tennessee's bountiful soil produces. It comes to you unadulterated, free of harmful chemicals—just chock full of that Natural Old-fashioned Flavor and Fragrance. Don't miss this AMAZING INTRODUCTORY OFFER

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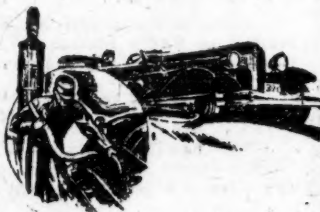
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—Away like a Jack Rabbit!



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SULT'S SUPER  
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WITH BATH  
\$2.00 UP

**THE ANNEX**  
226 ROOMS  
WITH BATH  
\$1.50 UP

**The AMERICAN HOTEL**  
MARKET AT SEVENTH

**The AMERICAN ANNEX**  
MARKET AT SIXTH



# As We See It

## HOSPITAL TROUBLES

Everywhere we hear doctors lamenting over losses in revenue. The doctors controlling some hospitals which receive public funds are among the loudest wailers. Despite the help of liberal contributions they cannot break even—they claim.

Most hospitals are suffering from two serious ailments—over hospitalization and deficiency of financial nourishment. Both will respond to treatment if the doctors have common sense enough to accept the correct diagnosis.

These hospitals make the common error of assuming that hospital organization to be 100 per cent effective, must be highly mechanized. Their institutions must be fitted with every new piece of expensive little tried apparatus.

The atmosphere of a luxury hotel's menu pervades their treatment after operations or other early treatment. Patients, back on the road to health are kept longer than necessary because they are stuffed with food, often retarding recovery. They would be released much sooner if their systems were cleaned and dieted in accordance with proved health, food and eating practices.

Thus prospective patients fear to enter hospitals because they cannot stand the expense of a long stay and the hospitals lose much potential revenue. Many of the patients who do have large bills feel certain the hospital stay could have been shorter and resenting this, delay and dally and sometimes never pay their bills in full.

Hospitals are necessary. Only a callous fool would belittle the work of healing with its divine compassion or would withhold praise from self sacrificing doctors and nurses. But the extent of some hospitals' operations is out of relation to needs.

Hospitals should be for urgent surgical cases and health restoration; thousands of operations could be avoided by attention to the simple rules of modern health knowledge.

The cure for most hospital ills lies in simple measures—first, simplification of treatment and recognition of the hospital as an emergency curative establishment, not a luxury rest-sani-

tarium equipped for advanced experiments and, second, strict observance of the modern knowledge that the diet chart in many cases is the best road to good health, obviating many operations.

At least that is the view of a layman who has seen how many hospitals operate. If incorrect, perhaps one of the learned doctors could tell us what is wrong with the picture.

## PRIVATE WATER PLANT

"From no besieged city will we cut off water." So swore the Greek towns in council 25 centuries ago, and they kept their word. They were not looking for permanent peace; war was a part of the natural order of things in those days; but they would not force an enemy to yield or die of thirst, even in war.

The private water company which supplies Clifford Island, New York, is not so particular. Clifford Island is a little stretch of land in Long Island Sound, where 28 families live all the year round, and more in summer. It couldn't pay a \$70 water bill last week, so benevolent private enterprise turned off the water. One woman of 80 years was dying, but that made no difference; neither did a new born baby in one of the little houses. No pay, no water.

E. T. Cranch, president of the company which supplies—and withholds—the water, was surprised that so much fuss was made about the matter. They shut off water last September, he said, and the people paid up. Why not?

Perhaps it will dawn on the American people some day that there are some services which they must own and control for themselves, and that a water supply is one of them. But it is a little dismaying to have utility magnates in our day dropping below the moral standards which prevailed 500 years before Christ.

## TREASURY REFORM

The treasury department of the United States in the last 12 years of Republican administration has been a hotbed of special privilege. Tax refunds and other favoritism to the wealthy stink to high heaven. The refunds amounted to millions and as articles in this newspaper have repeatedly shown were often granted to contributors to the Republican party's campaign funds.

Mellon and Mills, cabinet members and treasury secretaries under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, made the department a playhouse for the

rich and privileged. The fat boys were permitted to defraud the government out of millions in just taxes with false income tax returns. And, ironically enough, at the same time the administration was attacking appropriation bills for unemployment relief and other purposes as "raids on the federal treasury."

It is too early to form any judgment on the policy which Secretary Woodin of the Roosevelt cabinet will pursue. Whether he will make the treasury department a picnic grounds for the millionaires remains to be seen, but it is doubtful if his administration could be more inimical to the public welfare than those of the past 12 years. We doubt if the present administration will let the administration of the Treasury department and its subsidiary bureaus sink to a plane so low as to merit the charges that were hurled against them. Rep. Keller of Illinois, for instance, polished off the retiring Treasury department administration with the following attack:

"A very large proportion of the rich men of this country were not willing to pay even the reduced income taxes which congress levied, but used every means to cheat, swindle, and defraud the government, not out of millions but out of billions of dollars actually due the people under the law. This cheating, defrauding, and swindling was well known to the Treasury department. And that department took no action to prevent that shameless thievery. It continued year after year with the knowledge, if not with the actual connivance, of the Treasury department."

## HELPFUL PRAISE

Why is it we go through this life uttering so few words of praise to our fellow men? Are we afraid someone will become conceited and "spoiled" if we tell him he has done a good piece of work, or do we think we may appear insincere if we compliment our friends and neighbors? Whatever the reason back of it, we do not commend people enough, considering the stimulating effect approval has.

It is interesting to observe the reaction of children to constructive criticism. Almost every child does better and tries harder if we find some of his accomplishments for which we can honestly praise him. And grown-ups are not much different.

Destructive criticism plays havoc with most workers. It produces a lack of confidence that causes them to fumble and make errors. Of course, corrections have to be made now and then; but if the one being corrected is shown his good points along with the bad, he will have more of a feeling of well-being and inspiration about his work; consequently, his accomplishments will be greater.

Today everyone is having a hard time in one way or another. There are so many discouragements and difficulties to be overcome that we all need bracing and strengthening. So scatter around a few well-chosen words of praise.

# TOO MUCH MONEY IN HANDS OF FEW CAUSED DEPRESSION

To hear the wails of the subsidized press representing the predatory wealth of this country, one might think Huey Long was a crazy, thieving fool. All because he suggests that no one in this country be allowed an income of more than one million dollars yearly. He would like to distribute some of our vast money supply, and for this he is condemned as a demagogue and a dangerous radical.

The depression became evident in 1929 although its shadow was cast far ahead of that date by the process of making the rich richer and the poor poorer in the United States.

In 1923, the total "net income" evidenced by all income tax returns, was \$24,777,466,000. In 1929, \$24,800,736,000. There was very little difference in the total net income reported for the two distinctively different years, though separated by four intervening years.

Taxable incomes below \$5,000 in 1923, numbered 7,083,918. By 1929, the number of such incomes had dwindled to 3,012,256, a decrease of 57.5 per cent in the number of persons who enjoyed "taxable incomes" of \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Taxable incomes that ranged from \$5,000 to over \$1,000,000, numbered 614,403 in 1923.

In 1929, the number of such incomes had increased to 1,032,071. This was an increase of 67.9 per cent in the number of persons enjoying incomes of over \$5,000 and on up to over \$1,000,000.

Such was the nature of the Coolidge-Hoover prosperity era, proving indisputably the drift of wealth from the consuming mass into the hands of the few.

In 1923, there were 74 persons who had incomes of \$1,000,000 and over. They averaged \$2,055,027. In 1929 there were 513 persons who enjoyed incomes averaging \$2,706,277 each. The number of persons having incomes of over \$1,000,000 had increased 593.24 per cent in seven years.

So the inevitable happened. The majority of our people were controlled by a comparatively few money masters who unsatisfied with their huge income tried to obtain more money at the expense of the ordinary working man. And the ordinary working man class includes the owner of a small store, the lawyer and family doctor, the moderately salaried executive and the men whose work makes continuation of high incomes possible.

## Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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# General Features and Hints for Women

## CONTRAST

for smart juniors



THE most original youthful styles go in for contrast in a big way. Fabrics, as well as colors, contrast and it's quite the thing to see organdie collars and bows, or plaid taffeta sleeves and collars featured. The clever use of a plaid plus a plain color, and a woollen plus a taffeta is shown in the illustration. (McCall 7235).

A high neckline, puff sleeves and buttons down the bodice front are other details which make this design an outstanding one. It has a grown-up quality that is sure to appeal to the jeune fille, yet its clever designing, gay colors and novel contrast create a charm that is decidedly young. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

## CABBAGE HELPFUL FOR HUMAN DIETS

Best When Eaten Raw But Also Aid To Health When Cooked

Nature has provided in the food products of the earth and tree the medicines necessary to overcome the ills of the human body.

Cabbage can and should be eaten raw, by boiling, it loses valuable constituents. Those who are unable to eat cooked, tolerate raw cabbage well. Those persons who consider their digestion weak and delicate are benefitted by raw cabbage. This excellent vegetable seldom disagrees.

Cabbage was the Emperor Pompey's favorite dish. The Scotch have the water in which cabbage has been cooked and cook vegetables in it. In Ireland cabbage leaves are tied around the throat to cure sorethroat. Sauerkraut, a German dish of pickled cabbage, when properly made, is wholesome food. A method of preparing it is given by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., in his "New Dietetics."

"Select mature cabbage. Remove green and wilted leaves, also remove the core of the cabbage. Shred quite fine. Place a layer two inches thick in a small crock and pound until juice appears, then put into a large crock or the permanent container. Add salt in the proportion of one tablespoon for each pound of cabbage, sprinkling in evenly as each layer is added. When the crock is full, place a cloth over the top of the cabbage, then a board of such size that it will fit inside the crock loosely. Put one or more stones upon the cover, sufficient to cause the juice to cover the cabbage within a few days.

Set the container aside in a room of ordinary temperature to ferment. When scum forms upon the surface, remove it. The scum, if permitted to remain, will destroy the acid and cause decay of the cabbage, and often develops a bad flavor and odor in sauerkraut.

The process of fermentation is shown by rising of bubbles to the surface. When the bubbling ceases, fermentation is completed. This will be at the end of eight or ten days in a warm room, in a cold room, two to four weeks. In examining for fermentation, tap the side of the container to loosen the bubbles adhering to the inner surface.

When the fermentation is finished, when bubbles cease to rise, skim and pour on melted paraffin wax to the depth of a quarter of

## First Lady Wears Low Heeled Shoes

Whether it is her comfortable old every-day brown oxfords she has been wearing around the White House or her shoes for dress occasions, Mrs. Roosevelt wears low heels. In writing about the First Lady's sensible low heels in the Washington Star, Ella May Powell says the fashion of high heels is in-keeping with jazz music and insane crooning, extreme styles, and erratic behavior in general of these times; and a great authority on hygiene declares that high heels belong to the human body no more than rings in the nose of a barbarian.

In spite of all the doctor's admonitions, she continues, most women insist in this pernicious fashion, and it is only necessary to observe them walking beside women in low heels to note the hard, unrhythmic clack of the former, compared with the graceful rhythm of the walk of the latter.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If attacked while fresh, spots and stains on rugs and other fabrics are much easier to remove than after they have had time to work into the fabric.

Wrap cheese in a cloth saturated in vinegar to keep it moist and free from mold.

Two cups of butter make one pound.

## PHOTO DONT'S

Don't wear black. It gives a hard dense tone.

Don't smile unless it comes naturally or the result will be annoying.

Don't expect to get a photograph that will please you if you are fatigued when sitting.

Don't be afraid of wearing lace. The line between flesh and dress will be softened by it.

Don't take a full faced picture if the nose is crooked or the eyes weak. Try a three-quarter view.

Don't choose a day when the sunshine is very bright or every imperfection will be developed. A well lighted cloudy day is best.

an inch. The paraffin should be hot enough to cause the brine to boil as it is poured on. The paraffin should be sufficiently thick to seal the container and not be disturbed until the sauerkraut is to be used.

Paraffin is not necessary if a cold place is available for storage. The juice of cabbage cures warts, and juice made into a syrup is useful in chronic coughs, bronchitis, and asthma, checks blood-vomiting, and is of help in gout and rheumatism.

## Swim Champ



Eleanor Holm, New York Women's Swimming association star, who swam right past the Olympic record of 1:21.6 for the 100 meter backstroke, and in so doing also bettered the accepted world-record by two and seven-tenths seconds.

## BAKED FISH STEAK

2 pounds cod or halibut steak  
1/4 cup melted butter or other fat  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 teaspoon minced onion  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
Flour  
1/4 cup finely chopped parsley

Wipe the fish, remove any bones, and cut it into pieces for serving. To the melted fat add the lemon juice, minced onion, and salt. Dip each piece of fish in this mixture, roll, and fasten with a toothpick. Put the fish rolls in a greased, shallow baking dish, sprinkle with flour, and pour the rest of the fat over the fish. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. If not sufficiently browned, put under the flame of the broiling oven. Sprinkle the parsley over the fish and serve from the dish.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Step up the Avenue  
for big Wall Paper  
Bargains at

RED PAINT  
STORE

214-16 Iowa Ave.

## OUR READERS' COOKING

### Cinnamon Coffee Cake

1 cup sugar  
1/4 cup butter  
1/2 tsp. salt  
2 eggs  
1 1-3 cup flour  
1/2 tsp. vanilla  
3 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 cup milk  
Method: Cream butter and sugar, separate eggs and then add the egg yolks to the above, then the flour, baking powder and salt and milk and lastly the egg whites beaten stiff and the vanilla. Pour in two greased cake tins.

### Mixture for top of this Cake

1/2 cup flour  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1 tsp. butter  
Method: Mix flour, sugar and cinnamon and rub in butter. Then sprinkle on top of coffee cake and bake 30 to 35 minutes.

Mrs. Raymond Barger,  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

### Butter Scotch Cookies

2 cups light brown sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1/2 cup lard  
2 eggs, beaten  
1 tsp. vanilla  
1 cup nut meats, chopped, or if preferred can use peanuts instead  
4 cups flour  
1 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. cream tartar  
Method: Mix all ingredients, make into a roll and let stand over night in a cool place, in the morning slice, put on greased pans and bake.

Mrs. Clarence C. Dana,  
Fairfield, Iowa

### Grandmother's Mayonnaise

(This mayonnaise will not sour or curdle and is very delicious)  
Mix thoroughly, 2 cups sugar, 1 scant tsp. ground mustard, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 tsp. salt and pepper mixed, then add 1 cup water, 1 cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 eggs beaten light, boil all together five minutes.

Mrs. J. C. Wolfe,  
Davenport, Iowa

### Jelly Roll

3 eggs, beaten separately  
1 cup sugar  
1 1/2 cups pastry flour  
2 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 cup warm water  
flavoring

Method: Sift flour and baking powder together three times, beat egg whites, fold in the sugar, then egg yolks, then water and flour lightly. Bake in jelly roll pan in hot oven. Spread on jelly and roll.

Mrs. Bernadine Williams  
Shellsburg, Iowa

### Escalloped Tomatoes

1 can tomatoes  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1 tablespoon sugar  
Pepper to taste  
1/2 cup quick cooking rolled oats  
Buttered bread crumbs

Method: Bring to a boil the tomatoes, salt, sugar and pepper, add the rolled oats and pour into a buttered baking dish. Cover top with crumbs and bake in a fairly hot oven 30 to 40 minutes.

Mrs. Mary Bowen,  
Coatsburg, Ill.

### Apricot Whip

1/2 lb. dried apricots, sweetened and cooked until very tender  
3 eggs  
1 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup cold water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 pkg. gelatine

Method: Put the apricots through a sieve. Dissolve gelatine in cold water and stir into the boiling water. Mix gelatine with the sifted apricots. Stir in sugar and the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and pour into a glass dish or sherbert to set. Make a custard sauce of 1 pt. of milk, the egg yolks, sugar to sweeten and 1 tsp. vanilla extract. Serve sauce in a small pitcher to be poured over the whip at the table.

Mrs. R. M.,  
Davenport, Iowa

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MUSCATINE, IOWA



# OUR CORN BELT REVOLUTIONISTS

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

By PHILIP STEVENSON

Raise More Food! Win the War with Bread!

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What made it worse was that while the prices of things the farmer sold fell vertically, the prices of things he had to buy—manufactured goods, machinery, etc.—were artificially supported upon a monstrous tariff wall. In effect, his burden of debt had been doubled. He squawked. To keep him quiet, Congress handed him a pickle to suck in the form of totally useless tariff on wheat. He squawked again, and a new pickle was promptly forthcoming—this time the pathetically ineffectual Farm Board.

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In 1930, 42 per cent of all the farms in the country were tenant-operated, and by 1932 the numbers had enormously increased. In Oklahoma, for example, they were approaching 80 per cent. Between 1925 and 1930, forced sales and bankruptcy proceedings had involved 24 per cent of all farms; and the farmer had reason to know that this tendency, too, had increased at a rate which threatened him with peonage or peonage. In 1929 (not a prosperity year for farmers) the average income per farm household had been only \$887. By 1931 it had dropped to \$367, and in 1932, thanks to the continued fall of prices, it was approaching the vanishing point. The Union Central Life Insurance Co. announced that of its \$25,000,000 investment in farm mortgages, 60 per cent of the loans were delinquent, many of the debtors hopelessly insolvent.

Farmers understood such figures. Through no lack of hard work—in fact, largely because of their generous response to war appeals—they were being dispossessed of their homes and means of livelihood.

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What did this mean?

Cost of Production

To the farmer, cost of production means the average price per unit that the operator of an average farm should receive for his products, at the farm, allowing 5 per cent return on the investment in real estate, 8 per cent on the investment in equipment, insurance on buildings, crops, etc., depreciation on buildings, equipment and machinery, and assuring the operator a salary of \$1,241.57 per year and \$330.13 for hired labor and the services of his wife and children. In this sense, cost of production is calculated to allow the average farmer a standard of living comparable to that of the highly skilled workers of America, or a combination of salary and profit per farm family of approximately \$2,500 a year.

Is this demand excessive? As long as other capitalist ventures demand a return on investment, as for example the wholesaler and retailer who handle the farmer's produce, it seems only fair to include such a return on farm investments—unless of course all pretense to a continuation of a capitalist form of society be abandoned.

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are those of an average Nebraska farm in 1930. The compilers, E. E. Kennedy, Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, remarks: "It is the minimum of justice to Agriculture that values of land and equipment for farms be computed at not less than for the year 1930, until mortgage debts and other fixed charges, contracted prior to them, shall have been liquidated."

The following table shows the cost of production of fifteen farm commodities, figured on the above basis, compared with the average prices received by farmers during the five-year period, 1926-1930, and with the prices of June 15, 1932.

Commodity	Production	Prices	Prices
Corn	92	69	29
Wheat	133	90	37
Oats	49	37	19
Rye	94	70	28
Barley	71	53	28
Flax	258	193	86
Hogs	1125	840	282
Veal	1366	1020	463
Beef	1275	950	381
Lambs	1475	1101	449
Chickens	24	18	11
Wool	36	28	97
Whole milk cwt.	368	200	77
Butterfat	51	39	14
Eggs	29	22	10

Farm Losses

Thus, the average prices received by the farmer during the five-year period were but 73 per cent of the cost of production as computed by the Farmers' Union; while in the summer of 1932, after allowing for a 10 per cent reduction in costs as shown in government statistics, the farmer received for his products but 31 per cent of the cost of production. (Since last June, certain commodities, such as wheat, have fallen still further.) Even if no allowance were made the farmer either for salary or for any return whatever on his investment—in other words, if his purchasing power were presumed to be zero—he was taking a loss on every hog, every bushel of wheat, every can of milk he sent to market. Is it any wonder he responded to Milo Reno's suggestion?

The holiday movement was to be purely voluntary. Participants were supposed to persuade their neighbors peacefully to keep their produce at home until the law of supply and demand did its stuff. But the farmers were getting sharp at detecting the flavor of pickle. They saw the impracticability of the scheme at once, collected rocks and railroad ties, whittled clubs, hammered spikes through planks; and with these crude weapons they swarmed over the highways, stopped scab trucks, dumped produce into the ditches.

Milk Strike

The effect on the country was magical. The farmer had quit talking at last! Congress took notice. Newspapers editorialized. Even Milo Reno came out of his pink fog of biblical allusion to condone, if not to approve, violence. Local victories were won—in the Sioux City milkshed the price the farmer received for milk was doubled. Conservatives denied the strikers were dirt farmers, branded them bums and agitators. Orthodox radicals pitied the movement because it had no "thoroughgoing revolutionary ideology." Yet picketing spread. Chamber of Commerce fascists shrieked for militia, and the farmers warned them that that would be the surest way to start a revolution. The militia was not called. Instead, the fascists called conferences for conciliation and compromise. Ostensibly they were successful.

Curious to know the situation at first hand, I visited the corn belt, talked to pickets, attended mass meetings, listened to the speeches of the "leaders." I found these "leaders" from Reno down to be actually at the tail end of the movement. The strikers were not bums, not agitators, but farmers who after a generation of toil were losing their farms or were threatened with losing them in the near future. Among the pickets were farmers owning thousands of acres, not yet mortgaged, but bound to be soon, or to be sold for non-payment of taxes.

And their ideology? To the orthodox used no foreign words such as sabotage or Marxist, undoubtedly "pathetic." They bourgeois. "The power of the soviet plus electrification" was an unknown slogan. They gave no sign of having heard of Marx or Lenin. Their vocabulary was of the American Revolution—that of 1774—and their quotations were from Lincoln and the fathers of the republic. "Sure we're acting unlawful—we admit it. It's the rights of the man against the rights of the dollar. Lincoln didn't have no constitutional right to free the slaves. When Sam Adams and Hancock dumped tea in Boston harbor, that was unlawful. And when the farmers fired on the British at Lexington, that was unlawful, too. We're only doing what they done. So far we don't allow no guns on the picket line; but let them send soldiers down here and start any shooting, and every one of us has got a gun at home. Do you know what we call this picket line? Bunker Hill!"

They were bitter about the attitude of the officials they had elected. "When we go to the governor and demand a moratorium on farm debts, he says that's unlawful. When we keep food out of the market, that's unlawful, too, though it wasn't unlawful for Alfalfa Bill to keep oil out of the market. The financial interests wanted the price of oil up, but the same interests want to keep the price of farm produce down in the cellar. Why, like I says to the governor one time, 'If plain people hadn't acted unlawful in 1775, there wouldn't be a state of Iowa for you to be governor of.'"

Sheriff's Bluff

Though this is a far cry from Marx and Engels, it yet reveals some consciousness of class discrimination, class struggle, and a need for direct action. The farmers don't dodge the word revolution; but when they use it, it is without the inflammatory rhetoric of the professional agitator. Unlike the immigrant workers in the industrial belt, they have not been cowed by forty years' brutality at the hands of cops, soldiers and gun thugs. They are arrogant in the way of men who know their power. When a sheriff tried to intimidate them by posting armed deputies on blockade-running trucks, the farmers on the picket line bared their chests to the deputies' guns. Not a shot was fired. Not a truck got through the lines. The sheriff's bluff was called.

Nor are the farmers as amateurish in social struggle as one might expect. In the early days of the strike, when they learned that propaganda was being fed to the local trade unions, to the effect that the farm strike would starve the workers by skyrocketing food prices, the pickets immediately voted to give away 2,200 quarts of milk daily to workers in need, rather than to sell them to profiteering milk dealers; and the unions at once voted sympathy with the strike. Another time, at a big mass meeting, it was rumored that commercial interests had packed the meeting with votes against continuing the strike; so the farmers restricted the vote to men who had spent 24 hours or more on the picket lines, unceremoniously tossed out all intruders, and voted overwhelmingly to continue picketing.

By mid-September the movement was entering a new phase. While the farmers were on the roads trying to boost prices, farms were going under the hammer and tenants were being evicted. It became apparent that more direct and locally effective measures were imperative. A member of a picket line near Sioux City spoke for millions of farmers when he said to the conference of governors: "We are obeying the first law of nature—self-preservation. If we can find some peaceful solution, well and good, but we will not be dispossessed of our homes." At about this time a landlord near Merville, Ia., obtained a judgment against his tenant for \$300 on a chattel mortgage and proceeded to hold a sale of the tenant's effects. Farmers attended the sale in force, bid in the chattels for \$11.75, turned them over to the tenant, and got a receipt from the landlord for the full amount of his

bill.

The division between classes was growing plainer. At an organization meeting of a Holiday Association in Fremont, Neb., a group of insurgent farmers from Newman's Grove first voiced the growing opposition to Reno's method of organization. They fought against membership dues, against salaried officers, even against admitting to membership any person who was not at that time a bona fide farmer. As one speaker put it, "Otherwise, first thing you know, these ex-farmer lawyers and ministers and business men are going to run the whole show for us and use up all our spare change in salaries for themselves. I tell you we got to watch out for these wolves in sheep's clothing!" Embarrassing to the chairman, who was a clergyman, but a definite straw in the wind!

It is this group which has most enthusiastically adopted the activist tactics with respect to sales for debt—tactics more effective in wiping out debt than anything Congress can devise. They have gone even further, demanding that the cost of such sales be borne by the creditor, and their demands are actually being granted. On one occasion recently in Platte County, Neb., a debt of \$400 was settled for \$1.98, and the creditor, besides assuming the costs of the sales, was forced to assume substantial damages for the accidental loss of some of the mortgaged stock during the process of the sale. As activism spreads—and it is spreading like a prairie fire—it is obvious that forced sales will grow less and less popular with mid-western creditors. The danger is that the demand of the fastists for "law and order" (read "incitement to riot") grows louder with every farmer victory. If they organize into armed posses, there is no doubt that the farmers will remember their "guns at home," and the struggle will enter its final phase.

Meanwhile, the politicians are helpless. They cannot forget that the votes that elected them were farmer votes, nor that the campaign money came chiefly from the city fascists. They can only make hopeless gestures of conciliation (which please neither side) and do nothing (which allows the struggle to go on unchecked). An instance is the situation with respect to tax sales. There are counties in which no tax sale has been held for three months. Whenever a sale is announced, farmer mobs appear and prevent any bids being made. Often they intimidate the county treasurer to such a point that he dare not even offer property for sale. Once, in Woodbury County, Iowa, the county treasurer sold two properties right under the noses of the mob, but the farmers raised such hell about it, claiming that neither the offers nor the bids had been made in audible tones, that the device of whispering has never been tried again. Even representatives of insurance companies, whose business is to bid on foreclosed property, are liking their jobs a good deal less since one of them nearly got lynched by an Iowa mob which considered his bid insufficient.

The movement centers in the corn belt; yet instances of similar tactics have appeared from upstate New York to Georgia and from Pennsylvania to the Rockies. There is a tax strike on in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico—only 7 per cent of current taxes having been collected to date from its ranching population which receives from two to four cents a pound for wool. The state treasurer has made brave statements about reprisals against the county, but it remains to be seen how much blood he can squeeze out of a stone.

In Russia, the farmers have been the chief obstacle to the building of socialism. It is interesting to speculate whether in America they will not take the lead in the direction of a profitless and equally distributed economy. So far they have been more active than their proletarian allies. A farmer said to me, "We started things in 1775, and we're starting them again in 1932."

"We will not be dispossessed of our homes." How about it?

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# General Features and Hints for Women

## CONTRAST

for smart juniors



THE most original youthful styles go in for contrast in a big way. Fabrics, as well as colors, contrast and it's quite the thing to see organdie collars and bows, or plaid taffeta sleeves and collars featured. The clever use of a plaid plus a plain color, and a woollen plus a taffeta is shown in the illustration. (McCall 7235).

A high neckline, puff sleeves and buttons down the bodice front are other details which make this design an outstanding one. It has a grown-up quality that is sure to appeal to the jeune fille, yet its clever designing, gay colors and novel contrast create a charm that is decidedly young. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

## CABBAGE HELPFUL FOR HUMAN DIETS

Best When Eaten Raw But Also Aid To Health When Cooked

Nature has provided in the food products of the earth and tree the medicines necessary to overcome the ills of the human body.

Cabbage can and should be eaten raw, by boiling, it loses valuable constituents. Those who are unable to eat cooked, tolerate raw cabbage well. Those persons who consider their digestion weak and delicate are benefited by raw cabbage. This excellent vegetable seldom disagrees.

Cabbage was the Emperor Pompey's favorite dish. The Scotch have the water in which cabbage has been cooked and cook vegetables in it. In Ireland cabbage leaves are tied around the throat to cure sorethroat. Sauerkraut, a German dish of pickled cabbage, when properly made, is wholesome food. A method of preparing it is given by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., in his "New Dietetics."

"Select mature cabbage. Remove green and wilted leaves, also remove the core of the cabbage. Shred quite fine. Place a layer two inches thick in a small crock and pound until juice appears, then put into a large crock or the permanent container. Add salt in the proportion of one tablespoon for each pound of cabbage, sprinkling in evenly as each layer is added. When the crock is full, place a cloth over the top of the cabbage, then a board of such size that it will fit inside the crock loosely. Put one or more stones upon the cover, sufficient to cause the juice to cover the cabbage within a few days.

Set the container aside in a room of ordinary temperature to ferment. When scum forms upon the surface, remove it. The scum, if permitted to remain, will destroy the acid and cause decay of the cabbage, and often develops bad flavor and odor in sauerkraut.

The process of fermentation is shown by rising of bubbles to the surface. When the bubbling ceases, fermentation is completed, which will be at the end of eight or ten days in a warm room, in a cold room, two to four weeks. In fermenting for fermentation, tap the side of the container to loosen the bubbles adhering to the inner surface.

When the fermentation is finished, when bubbles cease to rise, pour and pour on melted paraffin wax to the depth of a quarter of

an inch. The paraffin should be hot enough to cause the brine to boil as it is poured on. The paraffin should be sufficiently thick to seal the container and not be disturbed until the sauerkraut is to be used.

Paraffin is not necessary if a cold place is available for storage. The juice of cabbage cures warts, and juice made into a syrup is useful in chronic coughs, bronchitis, and asthma, checks blood-vomiting, and is of help in gout and rheumatism.

## First Lady Wears Low Heeled Shoes

Whether it is her comfortable old every-day brown oxfords she has been wearing around the White House or her shoes for dress occasions, Mrs. Roosevelt wears low heels. In writing about the First Lady's sensible low heels in the Washington Star, Ella May Powell says the fashion of high heels is in keeping with jazz music and insane crooning, extreme styles, and erratic behavior in general of these times; and a great authority on hygiene declares that high heels belong to the human body no more than rings in the nose of a barbarian.

In spite of all the doctor's admonitions, she continues, most women insist in this pernicious fashion, and it is only necessary to observe them walking beside women in low heels to note the hard, unrhythmic clack of the former, compared with the graceful rhythm of the walk of the latter.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If attacked while fresh, spots and stains on rugs and other fabrics are much easier to remove than after they have had time to work into the fabric.

Wrap cheese in a cloth saturated in vinegar to keep it moist and free from mold.

Two cups of butter make one pound.

## PHOTO DONT'S

Don't wear black. It gives a hard dense tone.

Don't smile unless it comes naturally or the result will be annoying.

Don't expect to get a photograph that will please you if you are fatigued when sitting.

Don't be afraid of wearing lace. The line between flesh and dress will be softened by it.

Don't take a full faced picture if the nose is crooked or the eyes weak. Try a three-quarter view.

Don't choose a day when the sunshine is very bright or every imperfection will be developed. A well lighted cloudy day is best.

## Swim Champ



Eleanor Holm, New York Women's Swimming association star, who swam right past the Olympic record of 1:21.6 for the 100 meter backstroke, and in so doing also bettered the accepted world-record by two and seven-tenths seconds.

## BAKED FISH STEAK

2 pounds cod or halibut steak  
1/4 cup melted butter or other fat  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
1 teaspoon minced onion  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
Flour  
1/4 cup finely chopped parsley

Wipe the fish, remove any bones, and cut it into pieces for serving. To the melted fat add the lemon juice, minced onion, and salt. Dip each piece of fish in this mixture, roll, and fasten with a toothpick. Put the fish rolls in a greased, shallow baking dish, sprinkle with flour, and pour the rest of the fat over the fish. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. If not sufficiently browned, put under the flame of the broiling oven. Sprinkle the parsley over the fish and serve from the dish.

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## OUR READERS' COOKING

### Cinnamon Coffee Cake

1 cup sugar  
1/4 cup butter  
1/2 tsp. salt  
2 eggs  
1 1/3 cup flour  
1/2 tsp. vanilla  
3 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 cup milk

Method: Cream butter and sugar, separate eggs and then add the egg yolks to the above, then the flour, baking powder and salt and milk and lastly the egg whites beaten stiff and the vanilla. Pour in two greased cake tins.

### Mixture for top of this cake

1/2 cup flour  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1 tsp. butter

Method: Mix flour, sugar and cinnamon and rub in butter. Then sprinkle on top of coffee cake and bake 30 to 35 minutes.

Mrs. Raymond Barger,  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

### Butter Scotch Cookies

2 cups light brown sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1/2 cup lard  
2 eggs, beaten  
1 tsp. vanilla  
1 cup nut meats chopped, or if preferred can use peanuts instead

4 cups flour  
1 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. cream tartar

Method: Mix all ingredients, make into a roll and let stand over night in a cool place, in the morning slice, put on greased pans and bake.

Mrs. Clarence C. Dana,  
Fairfield, Iowa

### Grandmother's Mayonnaise

(This mayonnaise will not sour or curdle and is very delicious)

Mix thoroughly, 2 cups sugar, 1 scant tsp. ground mustard, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 tsp. salt and pepper mixed, then add 1 cup water, 1 cup vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 eggs beaten light, boil all together five minutes.

Mrs. J. C. Wolfe,  
Davenport, Iowa

### Jelly Roll

3 eggs, beaten separately  
1 cup sugar  
1 1/2 cups pastry flour  
2 tsp. baking powder  
1/2 cup warm water  
flavoring

Method: Sift flour and baking powder together three times, beat egg whites, fold in the sugar, then egg yolks, then water and flour lightly. Bake in jelly roll pan in hot oven. Spread on jelly and roll.

Mrs. Bernadine Williams,  
Shellsburg, Iowa

### Escalloped Tomatoes

1 can tomatoes  
3/4 tsp. salt  
1 tablespoon sugar  
Pepper to taste  
1/2 cup quick cooking rolled oats  
Buttered bread crumbs

Method: Bring to a boil the tomatoes, salt, sugar and pepper, add the rolled oats and pour into a buttered baking dish. Cover top with crumbs and bake in a fairly hot oven 30 to 40 minutes.

Mrs. Mary Eilven,  
Coatsburg, Ill.

### Apricot Whip

1/2 lb. dried apricots, sweetened and cooked until very tender

3 eggs  
1 cup boiling water  
1/2 cup cold water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1/2 pkg. gelatine

Method: Put the apricots through a sieve. Dissolve gelatine in cold water and stir into the boiling water. Mix gelatine with the sifted apricots. Stir in sugar and the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and pour into a glass dish or sherberts to set. Make a custard sauce of 1 pt. of milk, the egg yolks, sugar to sweeten and 1 tsp. vanilla extract. Serve sauce in a small pitcher to be poured over the whip at the table.

Mrs. R. M.,  
Davenport, Iowa

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# OUR CORN BELT REVOLUTIONISTS

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

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They were bitter about the attitude of the officials they had elected. "When we go to the governor and demand a moratorium on farm debts, he says that's unlawful. When we keep food out of the market, that's unlawful, too, though it wasn't unlawful for Alfalfa Bill to keep oil out of the market. The financial interests wanted the price of oil up, but the same interests want to keep the price of farm produce down in the cellar. Why, like I says to the governor one time, 'If plain people hadn't acted unlawful in 1775, there wouldn't be a state of Iowa for you to be governor of.'"

## Sheriff's Bluff

Though this is a far cry from Marx and Engels, it yet reveals some consciousness of class discrimination, class struggle, and a need for direct action. The farmers don't dodge the word revolution; but when they use it, it is without the inflammatory rhetoric of the professional agitator. Unlike the immigrant workers in the industrial belt, they have not been cowed by forty years' brutality at the hands of cops, soldiers and gun thugs. They are arrogant in the way of men who know their power. When a sheriff tried to intimidate them by posting armed deputies on blockade-running trucks, the farmers on the picket line bared their chests to the deputies' guns. Not a shot was fired. Not a truck got through the lines. The sheriff's bluff was called.

Nor are the farmers as amateurish in social struggle as one might expect. In the early days of the strike, when they learned that propaganda was being fed to the local trade unions, to the effect that the farm strike would starve the workers by skyrocketing food prices, the pickets immediately voted to give away 2,200 quarts of milk daily to workers in need, rather than to sell them to profiteering milk dealers; and the unions at once voted sympathy with the strike. Another time, at a big mass meeting, it was rumored that commercial interests had packed the meeting with votes against continuing the strike; so the farmers restricted the vote to men who had spent 24 hours or more on the picket lines, unceremoniously tossed out all intruders, and voted overwhelmingly to continue picketing.

By mid-September the movement was entering a new phase. While the farmers were on the roads trying to boost prices, farms were going under the hammer and tenants were being evicted. It became apparent that more direct and locally effective measures were imperative. A member of a picket line near Sioux City spoke for millions of farmers when he said to the conference of governors: "We are obeying the first law of nature—self-preservation. If we can find some peaceful solution, well and good, but we will not be dispossessed of our homes." At about this time a landlord near Merville, Ia., obtained a judgment against his tenant for \$300 on a chattel mortgage and proceeded to hold a sale of the tenant's effects. Farmers attended the sale in force, bid in the chattels for \$11.75, turned them over to the tenant, and got a receipt from the landlord for the full amount of his

bill.

The division between classes was growing plainer. At an organization meeting of a Holiday Association in Fremont, Neb., a group of insurgent farmers from Newman's Grove first voiced the growing opposition to Reno's method of organization. They fought against membership dues, against salaried officers, even against admitting to membership any person who was not at that time a bona fide farmer. As one speaker put it, "Otherwise, first thing you know, these ex-farmer lawyers and ministers and business men are going to run the whole show for us and use up all our spare change in salaries for themselves. I tell you we got to watch out for these wolves in sheep's clothing!" Embarrassing to the chairman, who was a clergyman, but a definite straw in the wind!

It is this group which has most enthusiastically adopted the activist tactics with respect to sales for debt—tactics more effective in wiping out debt than anything Congress can devise. They have gone even further, demanding that the cost of such sales be borne by the creditor, and their demands are actually being granted. On one occasion recently in Platte County, Neb., a debt of \$400 was settled for \$1.99, and the creditor, besides assuming the costs of the sales, was forced to assume substantial damages for the accidental loss of some of the mortgaged stock during the process of the sale. As activism spreads—and it is spreading like a prairie fire—it is obvious that forced sales will grow less and less popular with mid-western creditors. The danger is that the demand of the fastists for "law and order" (read "incitement to riot") grows louder with every farmer victory. If they organize into armed posses, there is no doubt that the farmers will remember their "guns at home," and the struggle will enter its final phase.

Meanwhile, the politicians are helpless. They cannot forget that the votes that elected them were farmer votes, nor that the campaign money came chiefly from the city fascists. They can only make hopeless gestures of conciliation (which please neither side) and do nothing (which allows the struggle to go on unchecked). An instance is the situation with respect to tax sales. There are counties in which no tax sale has been held for three months. Whenever a sale is announced, farmer mobs appear and prevent any bids being made. Often they intimidate the county treasurer to such a point that he dare not even offer property for sale. Once, in Woodbury County, Iowa, the county treasurer sold two properties right under the noses of the mob; but the farmers raised such hell about it, claiming that neither the offers nor the bids had been made in audible tones, that the device of whispering has never been tried again. Even representatives of insurance companies, whose business is to bid on foreclosed property, are liking their jobs a good deal less since one of them nearly got lynched by an Iowa mob which considered his bid insufficient.

The movement centers in the corn belt; yet instances of similar tactics have appeared from upstate New York to Georgia and from Pennsylvania to the Rockies. There is a tax strike on in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico—only 7 per cent of current taxes having been collected to date from its ranching population which receives from two to four cents a pound for wool. The state treasurer has made brave statements about reprisals against the county, but it remains to be seen how much blood he can squeeze out of a stone.

In Russia, the farmers have been the chief obstacle to the building of socialism. It is interesting to speculate whether in America they will not take the lead in the direction of a profitless and equally distributed economy. So far they have been more effective than their proletarian allies. As one farmer said to me, "We started things in 1775, and we're starting them again in 1932."

"We will not be dispossessed of our homes." How about it?

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# REFORMS OR RUINATION

Derided by the capitalistic press, sneered at by the plutocrats whose greed for more money brought on the depression, Technocracy's principles of a sensible work system, will not die.

The exploiters who regard men as machines to pile up more profits for the few, have united in opposing Technocracy or its basic principles which include a planned production and distribution not on the gold standard, but on the work standard.

The parasite financiers cannot continue their crazy money making schemes at the expense of skilled and common labor under Technocracy or any similar system. So they oppose progress. In the following article Mr. Inoué shows how this nation must turn to Technocracy or its equivalent to be saved from ruin. Clearly he points out the fallacies of our money masters in trying to balance our top-heavy financial structure on an inverted pyramid already wobbling to its eventual crash.

By GEORGE INOUE

In the United States the fall of the financiers will be as rapid as their rise. It is to these this article speaks. And this because it is not my purpose to make enemies for what appears to be our coming social order, but rather to win friends.

It is not entirely the fault of the banking and industrial interests that the present machine age is refusing to function. In our industrial and political worlds there are too many fifth wheels geared into nothing; too many cooks who fiddle around while the broth burns.

To state the case honestly and without prejudice, the Capitalistic system is hopelessly out of tune with the times. The idea, brought to a focus by the Technocrats, that we are attempting to run a machine-powered civilization on a manpower basis is rapidly becoming so evident that those who, through inertia or personal interests would delay the march of progress, are being swiftly outnumbered.

While I hold no brief for those financiers and political office-holders who have been guilty of thievery and manipulation, we know now that it is not the fault of our more honest and efficient leaders that we find ourselves in the present crisis. That they have been able to make the Capitalistic system run at all is evidence of brains and ability. How many, for instance, could make an automobile run by striking it with a buggy-whip; yet, that is on a parity to what our financial and political pilots have been doing for the past three years.

Those who have been caught in the all-destroying maelstrom that this crisis can well be likened to, undoubtedly feel that the depression has no end and humanity no beginning. And those who are yet to suffer from hunger and hopelessness, brought on by our own ignorance and an obsolete system, know now that a change must be made if we are to save ourselves from wholesale disaster.

## Only Ability Lacking

Fortunately, our prospects are good. With our factories and farm products, mineral and other wealth, it is evident that we are not suffering from the lack of anything but ability. But the fact is, we have too that ability, only heretofore it has been sadly misdirected.

Socialists and other reformers have suggested that the great wealth of this nation shall be redistributed; the law and the profits put on speaking terms; and the chiseling, cheating and chase of modern ungoverned competition be controlled for the people, of the people and by the people instead of for the profits of the millionaires and by the grace of rugged individualism.

But we must actually do much more than this. We must eliminate the competitive waste that is destroying the country, discard our price and profit system that is destroying the people, and make money, which has correctly been defined as the root of all evil, a thing of the past.

This can be done and it shall be done.

Today we are in an age of specialization. Under the present system the competition has become so great that if a man is to make even a fair living in any particular business, he must devote his whole time, his entire life to it. Count Keyserling, the well-known thinker and philosopher, made the following remarks on his visit to Chicago:

"... the man who cannot, or will not, be an apparatus for a special function in Chicago, who is not ready to pledge the whole of his being to it, must perish. . . . Americanism proves that a complete and full inner life can be lived without a soul, without intellectual interests, without cultivated feelings.

"What is so terrible in Americanism is that it makes a man a pauper. Just as it reduces all values to the one of quantity, so it reduces the whole soul to one apparatus for the purpose of making money. . . . If this ideal is not dethroned soon, it leads inevitably to barbarism, and not temporary but permanent barbarism."

It is not my intent to be an alarmist. I hope to present here a case for Technocracy as I see it, in good faith and, I hope, with good sense. I do not say that such a system is perfect. The man who thinks anything is perfect is insane on that subject. It is just that something must be done and at once; and the Technocrats have offered us, not a stop-gap, but a solution.

Our civilization is not the first to face the dangers of disintegration and, seen in the perspective of history, these dangers may not stand so tall. But they are there and to us, as a people, they are vitally interesting for it is rapidly becoming apparent that the near-future will see them so completely out-of-hand that the United States can but follow in the failing footsteps of Rome and plunge us all into another Dark Age.

## Danger Ahead

To say that these United States cannot revert to barbarism is like saying that starving citizens will not kill for food. They will kill and the nation can sink. Those of you who still have a roof over your head, a larder full of food and a till full of money, pause a moment to muse on the thoughts of your fellow citizens who are suffering from hunger, cold and anxiety through the injustices of a price system that demands they starve because there is no profit in them.

Of the decline and fall of Rome, we have, perhaps, the most complete and authentic account. But there has been hundreds of other civilizations that have gone the same way. The telling of their fate, in fact, is practically the sole occupation of history books. True, they did not all sink to centuries of savagery, but of those that have, so complete was their dissolution that today, in the words of the ancient and disregarded prophecy, they but "utter a faint murmur out of the dust."

## Other Peoples Tell

Herodotus has told us of other civilizations that were, in their own way, as great and as marvelous as ours. Herodotus was Father of History. Some say, father of fibs. And yet, to paraphrase Saltus, archaeologists substantiate his stories; there is other evidence in the Bible; there is further testimony stamped on Babylonian bricks.

What happened to these people? Lindbergh flew over Central America and saw ruins of cities extending over immense areas. In India are ruins of roads and gigantic buildings that startle visitors today. Ask the natives who built them and they reply: "The Gods." They are the descendants of a few survivors who returned to savagery. The majority returned to dust.

It is a fact, sad but true, that any government and social order that man has set up, in any age, under any condition, no matter in what form, in spite of any principles, regardless in what manner conducted, has moved straight and relentlessly toward catastrophe. And all these

civilizations, mind you, of which we have records, were based on a price system.

## History's Lessons

Is it not time that we rid ourselves of that system for something more stable and more permanent? What is written history for if it is not that we may profit by the mistakes of others? Or is our intelligence such that we must learn from experience?

Bill Nye has made the remark that to break a mule, begin at its head. Equally so, to smash a nation, one should first overthrow the government. So it is that dissatisfied groups within the borders of a country are actually more dangerous than an enemy without. Babylon fell because inimical priests secretly opened the gates to Cyrus and his savage hordes. Is the United States going to crumble because its citizens were driven to desperation by a price system?

Already one only needs to attune his ear to the pulsation of the country and a distinct rumble and tumult can be detected. To the South, we are told, it is the rattle of chain-gangs and the murmur of oppressed textile workers. From the East comes the rumble of coal-strikes and lock-outs. Through the large cities reverberate the sounds of discontent of the unemployed. From the rural districts comes the threats of discouraged and dispossessed farmers.

But in reality all these sounds are but the stress and strain on the Capitalistic system. If it is allowed to increase, if it grows too loud, a new sound will be added. Investigate and you will find that it is the cracking of the Republic.

## A Democracy?

Carlyle said something to the effect that civilization was sewed up with the cotton thread. His perhaps, not ours. Ours is riveted to industry and the machine. So too is our government which, theoretically a democracy, is actually an oligarchy controlled by the very men who depend on the power of industry to supplement their own. The complete crash of one must, of necessity be followed by the complete crash of the other.

And make no mistake. So intricate has the machine functioning of the body social become, that the fall of our government might well mean the end of law and order in this country. Any group that would instigate such a procedure would be guilty of wholesale murder and starvation. Should this happen, should our wealth derived from mutual protection and trade vanish, then would our cities crumble, our railroads rust away, and the people become little better than sectional tribes as was and is the fate of the Chinese nation.

Oswald Spengler, in his great work, *The Decline of the West*, proclaims the theory that all civilizations have been fundamentally the same. They all began with a deep religion and end with science; they began with agriculture and end with industry; they began with a distinct art and end in fashions and fads; they began with small towns and end with world cities; in short, all civilizations seem to have gone through similar phases from beginning to end.

If you think when these civilizations died the causes died with them, think again. Causes don't die. They're immortal. Like Buddha, they can be resurrected, the effects as well. To cite one single cause for the fall of a social order is, of course, folly. The causes are always many and varied. Yet, we cannot help but note that the one thing in common with all these civilizations was that they all attempted to operate under a price system and they all failed. The success was but temporary, the failure certain.

## Capitalistic Faults

With these things in mind, let us inquire into other disadvantages of the Capitalistic system. If this system were the only feasible one and the most practical, as has heretofore been imagined by the majority of people, it might be a poor policy to throw it into disfavor. But with a social order as advocated by Technocracy

as a goal, it would be worse than criminal to do otherwise.

One of the greatest disadvantages of the Capitalistic regime is its relation to our natural resources. As everyone knows, a country's safety, prosperity and place in the world depends on the amount and extent of these resources. Under our competitive system, this wealth, which cannot be replaced, is being thrown away at an appalling rate.

## Capitalistic Folly

One of our largest natural resources at present is oil. It stands where our lumber stood a few years ago. Have we learned our lesson from our depleted forests? We may have; but under a price system such lesson must be ignored. To be a successful capitalist, one must grab what he can and dump it on the market with no regard for loss of waste, with no regard for his fellow-men or the future of the country, with no regard, to put it frankly, for anyone but himself. Capitalism, in putting a premium on selfishness, makes virtues out of the vices of greed, waste, dishonesty and theft. The fact that such things as generosity and honesty can exist under such a system shows that they are inherent in the human race and will eventually prevail.

A number of years ago, Mark L. Requa wrote that in three oil wells near Los Angeles enough gas was wasted in two years to supply that city for a quarter of a century. The waste was as great as if 25,000 tons of coal were daily bought, paid for, piled up and uselessly burned. Not only this, but the price system demanded, though there was an immense over-production of oil, that the drilling still go on, that new levels be tapped, and that the oil be drained as fast as possible.

Mr. Requa went on to say: "A business is indeed in a poor plight when the finding of a new supply causes the whole industry to shudder. Yet, this is exactly what happens when a new oil well is brought in. I once sat at a conference of oil men at which it was seriously proposed to burn 500,000 barrels of stored oil for the sake of the condition of the market."

Can anything be more criminal? Can anyone honestly support a system that sanctions and must sanction if it is to keep going, such a waste of natural resources on which the very existence of the human race depends? And is it not obvious to all that it is not a natural tendency in human nature to be so wasteful and destructive, but that it is the system under which the individual is compelled to labor for his existence. Capitalism is based on an "every man for himself policy"; a house divided against itself to the nth degree; and as Lincoln has truly said, such a house cannot stand.

## Technocracy or Waste

Under a Technocracy our supply of oil may last for five hundred years or more. Under a price system operating at full speed, we will see the end of that resource possibly within our life-times.

Certain financiers have complained that Technocracy has taken an unfair advantage in jumping on Capitalism when it is down. Well, why not? Isn't that what we are taught under the price system? An industrial leader who did not quickly take advantage of the weakness of a competitor would not be a leader long. And then too, are we to wait till our resources are gone before we attempt a solution?

A few years ago I had the privilege of visiting a town that had been deprived of its natural resource. I speak of Thane, Alaska. The resource was gold; a very important one under the Capitalistic system. On the southern tip of our most northern possession, it was once a booming Alaskan metropolis. There was gold in those hills that was rapidly being transferred to pockets. Other pockets appeared and the transfer became continuous. Streets were laid, stores erected, so-called permanent homes established.

Then the natural resource gave out. The need of it didn't. The town hesitated, only hesitated, and then followed in the



# ON FACING FINANCIERS

path of the yellow metal. Today stores still stand with their plate glass windows. Homes are there also, but the rent is cheap—exceedingly so. It has dropped to nothing. Gloomy, silent, empty, it gives one a queer feeling to walk through the deserted streets.

A town can move away; a country can't. Depleted, a country must sink into poverty and oblivion. Under a prolonged Capitalistic rule this must happen; but unfortunately we are faced today with a faster and more complete ruin.

Aided by a price and profit system, this country has grown faster and larger than any in history. And now, aided by this same system that machine power has rendered obsolete, we are sinking with the same acceleration. The nation, like an old man, finds that already the shrinkage of the profit, the heart of the price system, is slowing down the flow of commodities, the nation's life-blood, and with the trade and financial arteries hardening, the national life is coming slowly but surely to a stand-still.

## What of the Future?

The ultimate fate of one's grandchildren and great-grandchildren has always been very remote. The interest in the future lies in the rapidity with which it becomes the present. Our ego and Capitalistic training allows us little interest in anything that might happen after the world is made poorer by our demise. After our death, any event, no matter how great, would only be an anti-climax.

But the insidious thing about our present situation is that our sins have caught up with us. It is no longer a case of "after us the deluge" but a case of either change our ways or try to take what is coming.

So high have our financiers pyramided their borrowings; so high has our industrial and capitalistic government raised their expenditures that no longer is anyone safe. Today all business is fighting to stave off ruin, no fortune is secure from loss, no man knows how soon the work of a life-time will be taken from him by business failure or mounting taxes.

There is an old American proverb that it is three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves, meaning that, where one generation has the luck, intelligence or ruthless aggressiveness to amass a fortune, when the second arrives, the competition has become so keen that they can barely hold it, while the third generation loses it entirely and the family is back again from where they started. This is not always true but simply a mean average. It is decidedly mean to the fourth generation. They must start in with nothing but a genteel poverty and whatever opportunities the country affords.

Of course that is all most of our ancestors ever did, but we must take a different view of it in the light of modern development. With an increasing population, decreasing land and resources, and the rising importance of the machine, such opportunities are becoming less and less with each generation.

## Opportunities? Where?

We have heard certain financiers say that opportunities are as great now as they were when they were lads. It is obvious that if this were so, the point would not have to be stressed. In these days of cut-throat competition it is not everybody who can become a financier—it is not everybody who would. But, while the opportunities for the nation as a whole appear unlimited, those of the individual are becoming fewer and fewer in number and must eventually reach the zero mark.

And now, having shuffled the cards of Capitalism and seen to what extent they are stacked, it might be well for us to look into the system as advocated by the Technocrats. What is it they have to offer us?

## Technocracy's Plan

We might list the principal advantages as follows:

1. Technocracy offers a logical way to abolish money and with it the resultant evils of usury, interest and debt; problems

that have become unsolvable under the price system.

2. It offers to abolish our present political system which everyone now agrees is a failure, and with it the unavoidable graft, class rule, and exploitation of the country.

3. It offers to lessen the dangers of nationalism, (one of the most dangerous forces in the world today), by withdrawing from the fight for an expanding trade and by combining the whole North American continent into one working unit.

4. It offers to lessen the working hours of the average man and at the same time increase his income, thus giving him more time and means for self-improvement.

5. It offers safety and security in old age, giving a means of existence to those disabled through illness or some other physical disability.

6. It offers to conserve the wealth and natural resources of the country, drawing from our opportunities and advantages the greatest amount of efficiency and comfort, thus insuring the fate of the future and of posterity.

I am not saying that these advantages do not entail grave problems, nor do I believe that the system advocated by the Technocrats is perfect. Perfection is a word, nothing more. It never has existed and does not exist now except in men's hopes and imaginations. But, existing there, the possibility arises that combined with the proper formula, given an irresistible urge and induced in some now unknown manner to give birth to itself, it may exit forth from its present shadow-consistency to a condition solid enough to support the foundation of future civilizations.

The dangers and disadvantages facing a Technocracy are many and varied; but they are problems that the human race must face in the evolution of the species. But these problems are so much simpler and so remote when compared to the problem of unemployment and debt we have

under the price system, that the fact we have hesitated at all will be one of the puzzles of posterity.

## The Human Equation

To say that Technocracy does not take human nature into consideration is foolish. Our long history of strikes, our overcrowded prisons, our threatened revolution shows that Capitalism has never taken human nature into consideration.

To say that a system based on ergs and energy determinants is too difficult to grasp is a pessimistic error. What layman, after years under our present system, can explain the method in which some of the loan companies with which he is forced to deal, figure their interest rates? What ordinary banker can make clear to us the intricacies of high finance as carried on by an Insull or a Kreuger? What Statesman, even, can solve the war loan and international debt problems?

## People's Help Needed

But the point of my whole article and the idea I wish to bring out is this: A small group of engineers cannot swing this thing alone. The people as a whole, the influential men of the country must get behind this movement and do it quickly. A governmental investigation must be demanded and a stop put to such time-wasting stop-gaps as farm relief and wholesale charity.

I do not believe we will face the possibilities of a revolution if the government acts quickly. For, should such an emergency arise, the President would only have to issue a proclamation that the United States would go on a Technocracy system within six months, and the country would immediately be flooded with money in an effort to get rid of it before it was taken out of circulation.

The boom, while temporary as booms always are, would almost equal that of 1929 and would carry us through till a Technocracy was established and the American people were off on their next advance. Wake up America, before it is too late!

## BUDGET BALANCING MYTH FORCES HUGE FEDERAL PAY CUTS

tures is redistribution of wealth. Since the principal costs of government are paid through income and corporation taxes, the tendency is to distribute the large fortunes to the advantage of those citizens of smaller income, all of whom benefit from government operations.

It is high time that the masses in the nation stopped to consider all of these vital questions. It is time they asked themselves if they really know the meaning of the phrase "balancing the budget"; if they understand it in all of its implications and connotations.

It is to the interest of the people of the United States that the fine and useful agencies of the Federal Government be preserved intact, that they may continue to provide those efficient and indispensable services which the taxpayers rightly have demanded.

It is not to the best interests of the whole people that these services be emasculated to useless shadows. And it is a body blow to every American wage earner that the meagre salaries of Federal workers have been subjected to radical deflation.

In echoing the cry of big business for a so-called balanced budget, the masses in this country have done themselves a tremendous disservice. But there is time to correct it. That opportunity for constructive effort no man or woman with the best interests of the nation at heart will overlook.

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# THE MYTH OF BUDGET BALANCING

From Plain Talk Magazine  
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Microbe hunters in Congress would continue pinching Federal employees to "save" \$100,000,000. They would also reduce the compensation of disabled heroes of the World War by \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

Yet with \$3,600,000,000 in sight, by an insignificant tax on \$55,000,000,000 of hoarded corporation surpluses and collection of income taxes from legal evasions by multimillionaires, Congress suddenly develops a bad case of astigmatism.

Congressman McFadden's plan to tax these hoarded and idle billions only 4 per cent was called "unconstitutional" by Acting Chairman Crisp of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Crisp represented Wall Street in the House of Representatives until the Georgia voters had a chance to act.

What Congress needed badly was the good cleaning out the voters gave it last November. Maybe the incoming 73rd Congress can understand that a \$3,600,000,000 tax that disturbs nothing and forces idle money into circulation would be a better business proposition than pinching underpaid Government clerks and destitute war veterans of 10 per cent of that amount.

By ROBERT MORRIS

The war cry of the deflationists is "balance the Federal budget." It is the war cry of those interests that would sacrifice the welfare of the average citizen for personal profit. It is the war cry of big business, big industry.

It is the excuse that has been used to cut the meagre salaries of underpaid workers of the Federal Government. It is the war cry which masks the rule or ruin policy of the selfish interests whose unparalleled lust for wealth brought on the depression and whose Bourbon failure to learn one new thing in a generation has resulted in the increasing depth of our economic despair.

Big business had demanded a balanced Federal budget, knowing that, in all truth, few governments actually ever can have a balanced budget, and that our own government has not had a balanced budget over a long period of years. We have had so-called deficits before and they have aroused no such hysteria as now is apparent.

Why? Because the present hysteria has been brought about deliberately by the selfish interests who stand to gain so substantially by the resultant policy of soaking the little fellow, chiefly the underpaid government worker.

Big business has been successful in its campaign to bring about a public demand for that nebulous and misunderstood Utopian condition of a balanced budget. Thousands of wage-earners are yelping for a balanced Federal budget without having the faintest idea of what it is all about. They are crying out to heaven for the scalps of their fellow wage-earners, the Federal employees, simply because a brash bellwether has indicated that in that direction patriotism lies.

Loud Cry

The cry for a balanced budget has reached stentorian proportions under the shrewd guidance of such distinguished and trustworthy friends of the little fellow as Nation's Business, Chicago Tribune, Wall Street Journal, and others of similar ilk. They have been successful in raising a national storm, in inducing national hysteria, over a slogan which they know is, in sternest economic reality, utterly meaningless.

Even such an outstanding apostle of reaction as Ogden L. Mills had the following to say on the subject:

"I do not mean to suggest that the addition of \$3,000,000,000 or even \$4,000,000,000 to our National debt could conceivably impair the national credit. That debt stood at \$25,000,000,000 a decade ago and the national credit was unimpaired."

Big Business

Yet big business has succeeded in forcing through a wage cut which socks un-

derpaid Federal employees to the tune of \$100,000,000 for the sake of "balancing the budget" and "keeping the national credit unimpaired." The reader probably will find his own epithets most suitable on that score!

"Balance the budget or the credit of the nation will be impaired is a fallacy," declared Representative Wright Patman, of Texas. "The wealth of the Nation is \$400,000,000,000, so we are told by President Hoover through the anti-hoarding advertisements. The Nation owes, or will owe, June 30 (last) \$18,000,000,000, or a ratio of 22½ to one."

"The situation is comparable to an individual who owns a business worth \$22,500 and who owes \$1,000 on it. The increase of \$4,500,000,000 in our national indebtedness will be comparable to the individual increasing his \$1,000 debt on his \$22,500 business to \$1,350. Do you think such an increase would impair the credit either of the individual or the Nation?"

Obviously, the answer is "no," and equally obviously it is a blow at every American wage earner to crush the Federal wage scale to attempt to achieve an end such as "balancing the budget."

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has pointed out that for the Government, on account of the depression, to reduce its expenditures, lay off men and cut pay, is like another enormous factory closing; that if all the factories close there will be no recovery for anybody; that when a man is sick he spends money and even borrows it to get well—then and not until then does he try to balance his budget.

Dr. John A. Ryan, economist of Catholic University, Washington, D. C. recently has pointed out that every new government economy involves a reduction in employment and in purchasing power. That reduction then produces a reduction in taxpaying power, making the balancing of the budget an endless task.

"While the depression continues," says Dr. Ryan, "no effort to balance the budget will be successful for more than fifteen or twenty minutes. The only way in which the budget can be durably balanced is through an increase in employment and in industrial activities. And the only way to bring about these latter is through bond issues and public works."

And William Hard, internationally known writer and radio speaker on current events, declares that "the more we now economize governmentally, the more lavishly we may presently have to spend governmentally."

The hue and cry for a "balanced budget" has been successful in that the public unwittingly has been led into demanding something that, at this time at least, even if possible of attainment, must necessarily be detrimental to the welfare of the greatest number.

The Federal employees have taken the brunt of the attack. Their wages have been cut severely, and the only effect can be to prolong the depression. Those members of the public who have allowed themselves to be led, sheep-like, into this dangerous bleating contest only have themselves to blame for the vicious circle which this government pay cut has set up. They have played directly into the hands of special interests who are successfully evading a just share of the burden of a depression which their own fury of speculation brought to America.

New Wage Cuts

The demand for a balanced budget has brought wage cuts. It now threatens vital services which the Federal Government renders to the whole people.

Employees of the Federal Government constitute the first line of defense for the common people against a small but powerful minority who would if given their way, and in the pursuit of profits for themselves:

Exploit more than ever our natural resources (forests, water power, soils, minerals)—now under governmental protection.

Sell us substandard and unhealthful meat and other products—now prevented by governmental inspection.

Impose unfair rates for transportation and other public utilities—now mitigated, if not prevented, by government regulation of rates.

Sell us adulterated food and drugs—now prevented by governmental supervision.

Operate locomotives, ships and airplanes in unsafe condition—now prevented by rigid governmental inspection and regulation.

Operate the postoffice and other universal services on a private profit or public utility basis, or at minimum service and maximum cost—in behalf of high salaried officials and the stockholders (at present government-operated enterprises, like the postoffice, are the only available public utility services where the people get maximum service for minimum cost, on a non-profit basis). Far more important than immediate—and very temporary—balancing of the budget, is the provision of jobs or insurance for the unemployed, the maintenance of wages, the engendering of confidence among business men, and continuance of the vital services of the Government.

If continued and increased wage cuts are allowed to become the order of the day, in the Government and through industry, the consuming power of the masses, now far from sufficient to fill the needs of modern industry, will be cut still further, with resulting stagnation to business, accentuation of hard times, and increased unemployment.

Individual incomes and, of course, the income of the Government, would be affected for the worse. The budget, even if temporarily balanced, would not stay that way. Business must be got going, and the working man back at work.

Liberal appropriations for relief would be far preferable to hypocritical economies that make the hard times harder. Such appropriations, even if they raised taxes somewhat, and temporarily increased the deficit, promise more toward ultimate and permanent balancing of the budget than cuts in the purchasing power of the public.

Expensive Savings

Just as in the personal budget, it is not desirable to eliminate essential foods, medicines, clothing, and legitimate expenses for advancement, so in national affairs, indiscriminate and unscientific cuts in appropriations are likely to entail the saving of pennies and the loss and wastage of dollars.

The case against cutting salaries is even clearer. Federal employees are notoriously underpaid. Their pay rates did not come up during the war the way wages increased in industry. And now to "balance the budget" they have reduced sharply.

Reliable scientific investigations (Feldman, A Personnel Program for the Federal Civil Service, House Doc. No. 773, 71st Congress, 3rd Session, 1931, p. 81) show that:

1. The money wages of Government employees between 1914 and 1926 rose 59 per cent; those of non-government employees 116 per cent.

2. The real wages of Government employees were 9 per cent less in 1926 than in 1914; those of non-government employees 25 per cent more. The difference indicates an advantage to non-government employees of over 34 per cent.

3. The real wages of Government employees were markedly reduced by war and post-war conditions, reaching a low point in 1920, of 67 per cent of the 1914 wage; the non-government employee, on the other hand, has never been reduced below that of 1914, and in some years has had a real wage markedly higher.

Even the wealthiest and most powerful of economic overlords cannot permanently benefit by pushing down the standard of living of the masses; by making peons and serfs of the working classes, by forcing the small merchants and business men, engineers, scientists and professional people onto a bare subsistence level.

A broadly distributed purchasing power offers the best promise of recovery of prosperity. It also offers the best hope

of maintenance of the essential features of the capitalistic system. On the other hand, unless the masses of Americans are spineless, anemic imbeciles, they will not permanently accept a system that results in the creating of a small class of increasingly wealthy individuals, with the masses of the people living in poverty or on a bare subsistence level, and a considerable number, in addition, unemployed and in a positive terror of want.

In payments to private industries for essential public services we, the taxpayers, pay not only for services, frequently of an inferior type, but also for costly overhead, especially in large salaries to officers, and a liberal percentage to stockholders.

In payments to governmental activities for essential public services we, the taxpayers, pay only for services, usually of a superior type, but without costly overhead, no high salaries, and no profits to stockholders. We, the people, get the profits.

Good Employer

There are always opportunities for improvement in efficiency of every large business establishment. The Government is no exception. But the attractiveness, to many persons, of working for the Federal Government, with the security of tenure which is supposed to go with the job, have resulted in a group of employees of distinctly higher caliber in the government than would be assumed from the rates of compensation paid.

This high quality of government service has been augmented still further by the civil service status of the great bulk of employees in the executive departments. Rigorous examinations are given applicants and a weeding out process applied which insures better service than would otherwise be the case.

It is not an accident that operatives of the Federal income tax bureau ran down the master gangster when state and local peace officers were unable to do so, and that in great national emergencies, as the threat of bubonic plague in San Francisco, yellow fever at New Orleans, foot and mouth disease in California and Texas, white pine blister rust in the East and West, the corn borer in the Corn Belt states, disastrous forest fires, the executive departments of the Federal Government are always called on. The Executive Departments have never failed in a crisis. Their consistent services to business, labor and agriculture, and to the protection and prosperity of the nation, are a large factor in our national greatness.

These efficient accomplishments are in spite of the fact that the Government runs its great personnel establishment without any consistent policy or program, that the combination of obstacles to governmental efficiency, due to lack of knowledge or sympathy on the part of general public and Congress, is difficult to overcome, and that pay schedules and funds for discharging the duties laid on the executive departments by law, are scandalously low. The notion of a scientific personnel policy is only just now becoming current, and the desirability of making a Government career worth while has scarcely been visioned.

Fallacious Reasoning

It is a fallacy to assume that governmental expenditures decrease national wealth. This is obvious in the case of tax money collected in a community and expended dollar for dollar by the taxing unit for payrolls and commodities within the community. On investigation it proves no less true in the larger community. Indeed, it is much more accurate to point out that governmental expenditures may actually increase the national wealth in at least two ways:

1. Through governmental protection and increase of renewable natural resources and scientific and economical use of those not renewable.

2. Through discovery, by means of scientific research by Government scientists, of wealth-producing products and processes.

Aside from this very substantial potential increase in national wealth, the sole economic effect of governmental expendi-

Please turn to page nine



## FARMER TELLS MORE PURCHASE POWER NEEDED

Wonders If New Deal Is  
Backed By Same  
Old Group

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa  
Member of the U. F. F. A.

Farmers that think we have a new deal should consider if it is not only a new face and the same old group working by remote control. You will take notice that while all the little boys are being deflated and denied the use of gold for money, Uncle Sam has refunded short term gold bonds with \$900,000,000 long term gold bonds at four and one-half per cent interest. A higher interest than before.

A new deal would have been for the government to issue its own bonds without interest and give all the people the benefit, as all the people are taxed to pay the bonds in gold. The economy measure does not deflate the interest rate to the Morgans.

Read what Senator Robinson of Indiana says:

Mr. President, need I remind the Senate that just a few days ago, under the guise of economy, we passed a measure through this body to take \$400,000,000 away from the disabled veterans of America, to take \$400,000,000 out of their pockets? We deprived them of that much income. We take that much out of their pockets. We deprive them of that much purchasing power. We take another \$125,000,000 from the underpaid Federal employees. That is a total of \$925,000,000. Mark you, we passed a bill which was called an economy bill under the guise of balancing the Budget. That was given as the whole reason for it. The credit of the Nation was at stake, and it was necessary to balance the Budget. So we found these two classes of our citizens, the disabled veterans and the Federal employees, who were practically helpless, and we decided to take this half billion dollars out of their pockets. That we did. That was done to balance the Budget.

Now we propose to appropriate that same amount, \$925,000,000, half a billion dollars, that we just got through taking out of the pockets of the disabled veterans and the Federal employees, and put that \$925,000,000 in the pockets of people who are unemployed in the country. In other words, we have just got through robbing, practically it amounts to that as I view it, because we have deprived them of vested rights we have just got through robbing the disabled veterans and Government employees of the United States of a half billion dollars in order to turn it right over to another class of our citizens in the same sum, and the budget still remains unbalanced. We are right where we started.

### Balancing Budget

The whole purpose of the economy bill was to balance the Budget, but I point out to you, Mr. President, that the Budget is just where it was before. It was merely a matter of bookkeeping. We transferred \$925,000,000 from one class to another. The figures have merely gone into another column and the Budget remains exactly where it was. It is unbalanced and every member of the Senate knows that it will not be balanced this year or next year. Why not face the facts and let the country know the truth? Of course it will not be balanced. If the program the President has in mind, as published in the press, should be carried out it will be billions of dollars more out of balance within the next two or three years.

What difference does it make whether the indebtedness is outside of the Budget or inside of the Budget? The country owes the money just the same, and just to that extent the country's credit is strained. In other words, we constantly increase the indebtedness of Uncle Sam. The public indebtedness is constantly increasing and the purchasing power of the people is constantly decreasing. The whole program has been deflationary.

I hope I am patriotic enough to

## Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings. Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.  
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

do everything in my power to help make the program succeed; but I feel that I should be derelict in my duty did I not point out to the Senate this fact, which it seems to me is so plain that all may see. Everything that has been done since the 4th of March this year has been deflationary. For instance, take the bank bill which we passed and as a result of which we placed dictatorial power in the hands of the President, giving him the power of life and death over all financial institutions of the country. Mr. President, the net result of that bill will be and there can be no question about it, I think that the depositors of the banks of the United States will be deflated to the extent of \$10,000,000,000. That means to say that the country will have in fact, has at this minute \$10,000,000,000 less purchasing power than it would have had had this situation not arisen. That is entirely deflationary.

In the next place, we took \$525,000,000 worth of purchasing power away from the disabled veterans of the country and the Government workers. That also is deflationary. What the country needs is increased purchasing power, not decreased purchasing power.

### The Beer Bill

Then we passed the beer bill; and I am willing to say to my friends, both on this side and the other side, that in the end that will prove to be deflationary, because it will divert money that today is being expended in the homes for food and clothing to the brewers of the country in the form of money paid for beer.

Until we start going up hill by providing more purchasing power there can be no real prosperity in this country. We have got to find a way to start the wheels of industry turning. Instead of going down hill, as we have been going all the way along, we must start going up toward prosperity.

### System Wrong

Mr. President, I think the whole system up to date is wrong; I think we are headed downward to an abyss of disaster; but I think there is still time to turn around and go back the other way. Unless we do so, the catastrophe will be far worse than anything we have thus far seen, and human misery will be tremendously increased within the next two months.

What will you do the next time if depositors start runs on these banks we have reopened? What will you do then? That is the next problem to get ready for. Increased purchasing power is what the country needs. Up to this moment we have been decreasing purchasing power; ever since March 4 the policy has been deflationary; and I submit to my friends, especially on the other side of the Chamber, that, in my humble judgment, the thesis is wrong and the policy unsound.

## Deceptive Packages Barred From Entry

An importation of process cheese from Finland, packed in round boxes having false bottoms, failed to get by the watchful eyes of inspectors of the Federal Food and Drug Administration in New York recently. Cheese from the same shipper had formerly been packed in 8-ounce boxes of the same size and shape as those detained, but the boxes were full of cheese and labeled as containing 8 ounces.

Later on the shipper reduced the quantity of cheese to 6 ounces. He changed the label accordingly and used pieces of cardboard to fill the box. Finally, he cut the cheese to 3 ounces, but continued to use the 8-ounce box, adding a false bottom.

The importation was detained on the grounds of misbranding under the national pure food and drug law. The boxes bore an inconspicuous declaration of a net content of 3 ounces. The law requires that a plain and conspicuous statement of the exact quantity or weight of food contained be printed on all packaged foods shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.

### NATIONAL BANKS

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find my subscription. Times are very hard on us farmers—the fellow with nothing gets along better than we do. We have to get rid of the National Banks and let the government run the money system.

With best wishes for your success and also Mr. Baker, I am  
A. E. Schiefer,  
Calamus, Iowa

### FARM BOARD COST

Henry Morgenthau, new chairman of the Farm Board, reports that this board, planned by President Hoover to save the farmer, has cost the country about \$350,000,000—maybe more.

The board will continue making advances to farm cooperatives that are able to qualify, but it will not tolerate "high salaries." Mr. Morgenthau did not define high salaries, but it was brought out in congressional investigations that some men were making from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year as officials of farm cooperatives financed by Uncle Sam.

## REPUBLICAN EDITOR DOUBTFUL OF FARMER AID BILL'S VALUE

The new farm relief bill is endorsed by Secretary Wallace and a number of other farm leaders, but bitterly opposed by others, including President John Simpson of the National Farmers Union.

The bill, which President Roosevelt frankly acknowledges is an experiment, and may not prove successful, and which Secretary Wallace classes as a needed effort at this time in an endeavor to actually do something for the farmer, is built largely around a program for the control of crops, including wheat, corn, cotton and hogs, aiming to give the farmers prices which will mark a level of the years 1909 to 1913.

It proposes the reduction of crop land acreage, thus assuring a reduction in crop yields and the prevention of a surplus on the market of any of the products favored by the legislation.

It may work all right, but as distinguished editor as William Allen White, of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, seems to doubt its efficacy in "persuading the hogs" as to production. In an editorial in a recent issue of his paper, Editor White analyzes the proposed legislation, and says:

"Their farm plan is to be based on a subsidy for those who voluntarily control production, which is easy for the small grain farmer. All he will have to do is to cut his acreage. But it is also to be applied to hogs. Now, when you undertake to teach a hog to control his production—gentlemen, let me speak plainly—you have a job on your hands. We are glad, in a way, that it is a democratic administration which will be charged with carrying it out. They have all the fire, the enthusiasm, the idealistic confidence of youth. Let them learn, say we."

"We do not deny that there are many eloquent arguments for voluntarily controlled production which will appeal to the enlightened self-interest of an adult hog. But what is to be done with the young sow of subnormal intelligence and bad home environment? Or the headstrong individualist who would set her own impulses above the somber judgment

of the democratic party and insist on having eight or ten little piggies in the litter instead of the allotted six?

"We assume that in this kind of a litter, only six would be safe for the subsidized home market and the rest would be chalk marked by the inspector for the democratic board of hog temperance and morals as destined to be slaughtered for export and dumped on an unprotected and unsubsidized world market. But is this not a cruel and barbaric penalty for society to exact from motherhood for one little mistake? Democratic County Chairman should use great care in selecting the thousands of federal inspectors who will ride in government cars from farm to farm charged with controlling hog production. They should be, of course, men of unquestioned integrity. But they should temper justice with mercy. They should remember their own youth. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

### NOT THE KIND TO LIVE IN

When bankers try to run a business they squeeze the soul out of it. When financiers organize holding companies and make a little of their own money control a great deal more of someone else's money, when they squeeze out the men who built businesses and substitute cold-blooded banker control, they may make money, but they are not making this the kind of a country most of us want to live in—Illinois Farmer.

### BAKER FOR PRESIDENT

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find one year subscription to the Midwest Free Press.

We are anxious to hear Baker's voice over KENT, but we are more anxious to see him land in the President's chair for the next term in four years for there is where he rightfully belongs.

Allen Pendleton,  
Cuba City, Wis.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

## The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

## JOIN NOW!

## UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary



# LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

## DETROIT BANK MYSTERY TOLD

### Representative Asks Why Big Bank Was Closed In Michigan

Dear Editor:

Farmers should read the Congressional Record. We have a few Senators and Representatives that work for the rights of the people, but if you read closely you will find that all legislation passed at Washington, to date, shows the finger prints and ear marks of the same old financial group that has controlled Washington the last twenty years. Where is the "New Deal"?

Representative Weidman of Michigan, says:

I would like to have this investigation so I can find out why it was that a certain bank, able to stand a "run," was forced to open. Within three weeks after one of the largest banks in the state of Michigan closed, it was perfectly able to carry on, able to stand a run with a little assistance, but a gentleman in the Treasury department, Mr. Awaft, I am informed, forced the bank to open. These are things we are entitled to know.

Now, I am kind of suspicious that our Secretary of the Treasury is getting bad advice from Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Awaft, and others, and has not secured good information.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation sent a man out to Detroit. I want to find out by what authority he (Mr. John McKee) went there to tell the bankers there, and the stockholders of the Union Guardian that if they raised \$5,000,000 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would raise \$20,000,000 for the bank. This was on the 4th of March. On the 5th of March they made an appointment to meet him in the board room on the thirty-second floor of the Union Guardian Building on March 6, but on March 6 he had checked out of the Book-Cadillac and taken the Wabash train and gone to Chicago, leaving our city in that pitiful condition.

I want to know why one of the strongest banks of this country, able to continue in business and to save half of the State banks of Michigan was not allowed to open its doors to meet the situation. Just one bank, the Union Guardian, may have been in poor condition; but the handling of the situation in Michigan destroyed the entire banking structure of the State of Michigan.

#### People Reduced To Peonage

Our people now are in terrible condition. I have statements here from factory workers. Here is one from an employee of the Hup Motor Car Co., a photostat of a check for 46 cents representing two weeks' pay; of course he did not work two weeks, but was available for work; another from an employee of the Hudson Co., for 15 cents; another check from the Hudson Co. for 14 cents. What a sense of satisfaction must come to a man to take home to his wife and family a check for two weeks' work for 14 cents. It has cost him \$1.20 car fare if he reported for work every day. I have an instance from the Briggs Co., the case of a lady who had work-

ed for Briggs for 15 years. She worked from 7:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. The Briggs Co. gives its employees half an hour at noon and half an hour at night. This girl got \$15 for two weeks work, and out of that \$15 was taken \$3 for insurance and welfare. Think of it; such wages for two weeks work, working from 7:30 to 10:30 at night. I tell you the lot of the employee in the city of Detroit today is no cinch.

They work you hard and you do not have any choice about it. These are conditions that I want investigated. I could go on in this way endlessly. Why, they pay out checks for two cents, and this is worse than anything you have in your town.

We have a beautiful city. We have one of the finest manufacturing cities in the world, but it appears to me there has been a deliberate attempt there by some forces, and I believe they are the forces to which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Patman) referred, to deliberately get control of our banking situation and control wages; at least we have this result. The State banks in Michigan are crushed, the National banks are crushed, they are not operating and things are in a terrible condition. We must have aid.

#### Children Starving

I ask you to support the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Dingell) and try to give us some help so we can find out what is wrong. We know what is wrong, but I want it brought out publicly and as a matter of record so our folks will not be compelled to starve, and we will not see little children six or seven or eight years old going from garbage pail to garbage pail to pick out morsels of food to eat. I do not want the condition brought about again where children must go to school in the morning without breakfast and without lunch and fall down sick and palsied from the lack of food.

#### Is This Civilization?

My friends, I could take you back of my office building where they throw out their refuse at noon and you will find there 40 or 50 men waiting to pounce upon these remnants just as wolves do, scrambling to get the choice morsels that the people who do happen to eat, throw away.

These are the conditions against which I protest, and I was denied the privilege of sitting in this meeting Saturday. They may have thought that I would not be pledged to secrecy on matters that pertain to the destruction of the entire banking system of the state of Michigan, and conditions that tend to a continuation of the pauperism of the people of my city. I shall never be bound to secrecy on any such matters. If the condition is healthful it can stand the sunlight, and if it is contaminated the sunlight might tend to renovate it.

E. S. Hand,  
Tama, Iowa

## MUSCATINE ASKED TO IMPROVE ROAD

### County Resident Claims Merchants Stand To Lose Many Sales

Dear Editor:

The city council of Muscatine would do well to improve the Isett avenue roadway leading to the Moscow road which is now in a terrible condition—probably the worst of any road leading into the city and worse than any other city roadway.

Many farmers and other residents who have to use the road to go to Muscatine have told me that unless it is improved they will reduce the buying they do in Muscatine and go instead to Davenport. They can do this without entering the city of Muscatine. These people who now do most of their trading in Muscatine are

willing to continue their buying in Muscatine, but not if they have to jolt themselves sick and injure their cars to do so.

Improvement of the road would be an investment not an expense to Muscatine for it would make sure that these customers of Muscatine merchants continue their patronage. Let's see if the council will take some action or is willing to let Muscatine merchants lose thousands of dollars in sales.

The gap between the city paying and the county road is only about one-quarter of a mile and it would not be a heavy expense to have it re-gravelled or paved.

M. H. Compton,  
R. R. No. 3,  
Muscatine, Iowa

#### RAILROAD PROBLEMS

Dear Editor:

Why not take over at once the greatest machine—the great railroad systems and operate them for the common good?

Civilization has advanced along the highways always—and this great country especially has grown rich and powerful by reason of the growth of the greatest machine of modern times—the railroad. It has been the pet of government since its institution—encouraged, assisted, protected and fostered until it has become almost a sacred institution, certainly the most powerful instrument of our complex system, and one which forms the basic structure for investment, enterprise and exploitation.

Since the beginning the financing of railroads has been the game of the piratical banker, and it is he now who owns, controls, combines and manipulates them. They have become the most corrupt and powerful instrument in our society. They have controlled government constantly and are still attempting such control. Until recently they have been monopolistic, arrogant, impudent and ravenous, and now, when the gas engine and public highways are competing to such an extent as to attract attention, and decrease dividends, a pitiful cry is heard from the great banker owners, and government hearing the pathetic caterwauling, throws tens of millions of dollars of the money of the people into the laps of these most selfish, immoral, unpatriotic and corrupt railroad manipulators, who never and at no time have done anything to befriend the public—but have constantly and repeatedly exploited it.

Admittedly no real advance or progress in the physical railroad machine has been made in the last 25 years, the same old style of equipment, operation and wasteful methods, only bigger, and more ponderous, and extravagant in the waste of energy. The present railroad as constituted is ready for the junk pile.

Surely the time has come, now in this great emergency for government to take over the railroads, lock, stock and barrel, which means their telegraph systems, telephone systems, express business and other affiliations, and modernize these great highways of commerce so that the people, not the banker owners, may receive some profit from this fundamentally great machine.

Let the government take over the railroads tomorrow and commence to modernize them by use of electric, gas and Diesel engine power, aluminum cars, and light, fast, new and up to date equipment. Do it tomorrow and the next day millions of men will go to work. Every mill, factory, plant and shop will open up. Every merchant, lawyer, doctor, engineer, accountant, clerk—every individual in fact in this hopeless time and desperate situation will at once and immediately feel the effect and result of such proper and appropriate action. Now is the time!

L. A.,  
Pekin, Ill.

#### WAR DEBTS

Dear Editor:

First, we should adjust the world war debts. In doing this,

let us try to reach an agreement, with those countries owing us, whereby we, or the International bank may issue currency, which we might term world gold certificates, in such denominations as our treasurer might designate, and in a total amount equaling the total amount of the war debts due the United States, but each country including the United States participating in this agreement must agree to accept same, at par with gold, not only in trade, but as legal tender in all transactions between the countries involved. By so many of the leading nations entering into this agreement, it should make these world gold certificates acceptable at face value by the entire world. Therefore, these certificates should be practically as acceptable to the United States as if we were paid in gold, and thus cancel all war indebtedness.

These certificates should not be redeemable in gold by any of the countries involved in the transaction, and they should be replaced as any may be worn out or destroyed, with a view of keeping them in circulation for all time to come.

If this plan should be followed, and if the United States would use this money in an extensive way of public improvements, with a view of furnishing work for our unemployed so as to re-establish our purchasing power, we should be back to normalcy in a very short time.

One way to do this would be to build roads on a large scale; build the main arteries wide, and to last, for time to come, one along the Atlantic coast, one along the Pacific, one near the Mexican border and one near the Canadian border, one from New York to San Francisco, and one down the Mississippi valley. These great highways would not only be of great value for commercial and pleasure purposes, but they would be of incalculable value, if we were attacked by a foreign country, in case of war. With this vast amount of money at hand we could start road work all over the United States, together with other public improvements such as the Muscle Shoals project, and thus give work to millions.

This plan would not only solve the war debt problem, which in itself would be a great stimulant to world activity, eliminating controversy and bitterness, but it goes much farther than this, in that these world gold certificates can be used for all time to come at par with gold and would be much more practical to use than gold.

F. G. Collins,  
Des Moines, Ia.

#### WHITE COLLAR WORKERS

Dear Editor:

Every day more of the white collar workers are realizing that their lot is with the men who work with their hands for a living. It used to be that the clerks and other office workers falsely imagined themselves better than other laborers, but now that the money masters are showing their ruthlessness toward white collar workers just as they did to other workers it behooves all workers to get together. They should investigate the Citizens Employed and Unemployed League of Muscatine which is seeking to better the conditions of all workers.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor had the right idea recently when he told office workers to organize. He urged office employees to develop a much needed spirit of militancy in order to maintain standards. McGrady pointed out that as a rule office workers have an erroneous conception of their social and economic destinies and do not seem to realize that their interests are identical with the aspirations of other groups of workers.

He said that office workers must develop class consciousness and advised them that in times of industrial depression the wages of clerical workers are the first to go down because they have no

competent organizations to fight their battles. He scored the exploitation of white collar workers employed by Congressmen and emphasized to the union the great field for organization that existed in this group.

Painting a dark picture of future conditions that will confront workers, he expressed the opinion that not even the 30-hour week will solve the problem of unemployment and that in the future a man or woman of 50 will be "through" so far as employment is concerned. "There is no reason," he added, "why office workers should not have a strong organization; it can be accomplished by developing a fighting spirit."

The League meets every Thursday night in its hall on Chestnut street, and all workers should see if the organization is worth joining.

Maynard Newton,  
Muscatine, Iowa

#### SCHOOL ECONOMY

Dear Editor:

Those who have talked economy in regard to our public schools have been damned as enemies of "the poor man's child" and "foes of public education."

Any one familiar with our public schools knows they have expanded far beyond the point which the tax base will warrant. Therefore if we hope to maintain our schools we will have to make necessary adjustments. Listening to the professional educator rant about the "ignorant" layman interfering in educational matters raises the question in my mind as to whether the "ignorant" educator isn't talking for his job, and whether our public schools haven't descended into institutions for supplying jobs instead of institutions for the education of our children.

Perhaps parents, teachers, and other school employees will begin to realize it is those responsible for the conduct of our schools who are in part answerable for present conditions because they have failed to give us a reorganized school system, program, or curriculum that would meet the educational needs and which could be paid for out of income receivable.

How long our schools can withstand this lack of fine understanding and loyal cooperation on the part of educational authorities without being completely ruined is not difficult to estimate.

L. A.,  
Des Moines, Iowa

#### THE FARMER'S PERPLEXITIES

Dear Editor:

The farmers insolvent condition has been cumulative for the last three years. In 1927 President Coolidge vetoed a farm relief bill. It is now 1933 and the economic condition of the farmer has gradually declined through this period, and there has been nothing accomplished to bring about his rescue.

The countries of Europe have been controlled by an aristocracy and they very largely have two classes of people, and one is immensely rich and the other is abjectly poor. The question arises who has produced the wealth in those countries.

The wealth of every country comes out of the ground and out of the factories where crude commodities are worked into finished products; and invariably the men who wear overalls have done the work. The men who produce the wealth have nothing, and those who do not produce it have it all. This condition can be brought about only through a political control in which the sins of omission and commission are responsible. These conditions clarify the fact that there has been too much European politics mingled with the affairs of this country to secure anything constructive for the benefit of the farmers or the laborers of the country.

J. M. Tupper,  
Dyart, Iowa

Please turn to page fifteen



## NATURE IS THE BEST DOCTOR

To find new germs in new places, and then to alarm the public about them: this is in the interests of the medical world. It makes work for the hungry army of bacteriologists, new appointments for medical inspectors, titles and extra emoluments for the more pushful, inventive and enterprising; in short, fresh outlets for the expensive energies of an overcrowded profession.

To teach people to guard their health by simple and inexpensive precautions, by wise self-discipline, by common-sense respect for the laws and recuperative powers of Nature, in preference to far-fetched, fantastic and costly remedies applied when bodily disorders have come to a crisis; this might leave half our medical practitioners jobless. People, on the average, including doctors, find it easier to believe in what will bring them profit than in what will bring them loss. To expect the profession to dig its own grave would be asking a lot, yet this is what the public, as a whole, would seem to expect, and believe, of them. We need not suppose them to any extent, conscious and deliberate charlatans, but rather the victims of the sophistries they instill. The high death-rate of the profession would suggest that they know as little as, or less than, their patients of how to preserve health. As students they are not taught to think, but to accept. As busy practitioners they have no time. The rare few, who take time to think, or have a special gift for it, and who try to recall their errant fellows from the fascinating but perilous jungle-tracks to the hard high road of common sense; these are stoned for their pains!

Their graves, indeed, a hundred years after, may be piled with marble—when the profession have renounced that particular fallacy in favor of some other equally profitable. But, while he lives, the prophet is less eloquent than the profit.

These thoughts are germane to the germ-craze and its professors. Pasteur the charlatan is still dominant; Bechamp the prophet still in obscurity. Every disease is due to a germ. If you can't find the germ you call it a "filter-passer" and pass on, taking its existence for granted.—The Truth Teller.

### A MORNING CREED

When you wake in the morning you wash your body. Why don't you wash your mind? You breakfast, putting food in your body to give you strength for the day. Why don't you give your soul its breakfast?

1. I want this day to be a cheerful and successful one, so that I may come to my resting-bed tonight glad and satisfied. To accomplish this I will plan my day intelligently.

2. As I know that happiness depends on my will and attitude of mind and not on events I will adjust myself to what happens.

3. I will not worry. If a thing can be helped, I will help it; if not, I will make the best of it.

4. I will keep all mental poisons out of my thought. I will especially resist and exclude fear which weakens and unnerves me.

5. I will not allow myself to become angry.

6. I will resist pride.

7. I will try to affect pleasantly everyone with whom I am thrown in contact. I will try to make happiness as well as receive it.

8. I will believe in myself. I will allow nothing to make me doubt myself nor to create in me discouragement or despair.

9. I will not let myself depise any human being, and I will keep all contemptuous and condemnatory thoughts of anybody out of my mind; neither will I speak derogatory words.

10. I will keep my whole self in tune with positive and healthful optimistic forces.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



### ARTHRITIS

In recent years, since it has become known that infections of the teeth and tonsils are often associated with so-called chronic rheumatism, it has become a fashion to attribute the majority of these cases to mouth infections. This is an error, because there are many rheumatics who continue to suffer from painful joints after having both teeth and tonsils removed. A more careful study of these cases reveals the fact that there is, in many cases, an infection to be found somewhere in the intestinal or genito-urinary tracts.

The popular notion that acid fruits should be avoided in rheumatism is erroneous for the reason that fruit acids are oxidizable in the body, like sugar; they behave like carbohydrates, not like mineral acids. In all foods in which they occur they are found in combination with the organic bases—soda and potash. When eaten, the acids are burned or oxidized, setting free the bases. The acid has a sour flavor, and produces acid effects in the mouth and stomach, but when absorbed the acid disappears, leaving behind the soda and potash, both of which serve a useful purpose in arthritis. They neutralize the acid products of tissue waste, which have a tendency to accumulate in this disease.

ency to accumulate in this disease.

Because they tend to strongly alkalize the body fluids, melons are especially useful in arthritis. Potatoes contain a large proportion of bases, and also tend to alkalize the body fluids; they should therefore be largely used. In arthritis it is well to use potatoes instead of bread and other cereal products which tend to acidify the body fluids.

Pemberton has shown that a temporary reduction in food intake produces good results in the treatment of this disease. He has further shown that in arthritis there is a marked increase in creatinin, an indication for the elimination of meats. It must also be kept in mind that dietetic restriction is not to be relied upon as the only therapeutic measures; such as local applications and sweating baths, sun baths; the arc light, hot applications to the affected parts, and other rational procedures.

In recent years, since the adoption of these measures, many cases of arthritis which had formerly been pronounced incurable have shown marked improvement; and the majority of cases yield in a satisfactory manner to proper control of the dietary, supplemented by physical therapy.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## MEDICAL REPORTS FROM THE PRESS

MERCEDES, Tex. — Victim of his willingness to "take his own medicines," Dr. H. R. Garrido is dead.

The 33-year-old Mercedes physician dropped dead after swallowing two compounds he prescribed for Mrs. Lucinda Loya de Candu.

Immediately after she took the medicine, Mrs. de Candu expired. "You have killed her—you have killed her," screamed relatives grouped about the bedside.

"But no," Dr. Garrido remonstrated. "It was her ailment—not my medicine. See, I will take the same doses she had."

He poured himself the same portions and drank them. The same swift reaction which claimed the life of his patient brought the doctor down dead.

An inquest was ordered.

Other medical men testified the two prescriptions reacted to each other to form a deadly poison. Taken half an hour or more apart, they said, the chemicals would have been harmless, counteracted by gastric juices. — Easton (Pa.) Express.

### SLIGHT MISTAKE

CHICAGO—A 19-day effort to save the life of 11-year-old Robert Sandstred, Jr., in whose right lung a bit of a pair of surgical scissors was embedded, ended in failure. The child died yesterday of pneumonia.

The piece of scissors fastened itself in the boy's lung following an operation for the removal of his tonsils. The operating physician said the steel broke off during the operation because of a defect. — Easton (Pa.) Express.

### FAVORS ADVERTISING

CHICAGO—The medical profession should use modern methods of publicity and advertising to educate the public in

### Jewish Beauty



Trude Berliner of Berlin. In a beauty contest in her home city, confined to girls of the Hebrew race, she triumphed over all competitors.

health matters. Dr. Michael Davis, medical director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, declared here today. — Bangor (Pa.) Daily News.

### WHY BE SICK? WHY GROW OLD?

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# THE TRUTH CONCERNING MEDICINE

From How To Live Magazine  
By DR. ROBERT WESTON

Bitterly condemned by the statements of its greatest leaders; denounced as a disgrace and a colossal system of self-deception by its ablest teachers—that is the condition in which the so-called SCIENCE OF MEDICINE stands today.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was for 37 years professor of anatomy at Harvard University. He says:

"The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankered minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its noxious growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained, thrust down the throats of human beings."—Medical Essays, p. 260.

Ernest Schwenninger, the famous physician to Prince Bismarck, stated:

"For thousands of years medical doctors have been educating the public into the false belief that drugs can give health. This belief has become a deep-seated superstition in the public mind. Doctors call medicine 'recognized science.' It is recognized ignorance."

Prof. Majendie, one of the greatest French physicians that ever lived, declared that "Medicine is a humbug." In an address before the physicians of France, assembled in convention, he said:

"Medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder. We have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined. These visit the human race only now and then, but we are with them 365 days in the year."

Bichat, the great French pathologist, wrote:

"Medicine is an incoherent assemblage of incoherent ideas, and is perhaps of all the physiological sciences, that which best shows the caprice of the human mind. What did I say? It is not a science for a methodical mind. It is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations often puerile, of formulae as fantastically conceived as they are tediously arranged."—General Anatomy, Vol. 1, p. 17.

Eliphalet Kimball, an eminent physician of New Hampshire, observed:

"There is a doctorcraft as well as a priestcraft. . . . Physicians have slain more than war. As instruments of death in their hands, bleeding, calomel, and other medicines have done more than powder and ball. The public would be infinitely better off without professed physicians."—Thoughts on Natural Principles, p. 7.

Dr. Ramage, F.R.C.S., London, said:

"It cannot be denied that the system of medicine is a burning reproach to its profession—if, indeed, a series of vague and uncertain incongruities deserves to be called by that name. How rarely do our medicines do good! How often do they make our patients really worse! I fearlessly assert that in most cases, the sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one."

Prof. Barker, New York Medical College, states:

"The drugs that are administered for scarlet fever kill far more patients than that disease does."

John Mason Good, M.D., F.R.S., wrote:

"The effects of medicine on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain except, indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined."

Charles H. Fagge, M.D., observed:

"Among the leading medical men in London is one who is a fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, M. D., and physician to one of the largest hospitals in London.

"In the very popular book on medicine of which he is editor, he has laid down at the bottom of the very first page that 'all systems of medicine . . . are of necessity FALSE. Allopathy and Homeopathy are equally unreasonable, not wrong solutions of a scientific problem, but ignorant answers to an absurd question.'—Principles and Practice of Medicine.

All drugs, called medicines, are poison. Of these Dr. Broady, of Chicago, says:

"The single, uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine number 107. Among these are phosphorus, strychnine, mercury, opium, and arsenic.

"The various combinations of these five violent poisons number, respectively, 27 combinations of phosphorus, 5 of strychnine, 47 of mercury, 25 of opium, and 14 of arsenic. The poisons that are more or less often used number many hundreds."—Medical Practice without Poisons.

John Hughes Bennett, M.D., F.R.S.E., late Professor of Institutes and Senior Professor of Clinical Medicine, one of the ablest of the great staff of the renowned University of Edinburgh, England, in his "Practice of Medicine," a standard medical book of wide circulation, says:

"Medical practitioners are educated in a blind faith as to the properties and uses of drugs—a faith which has, in most cases, descended to us from a barbarous age, (and) has become traditional."

Robert Walter, a very keen and able physician, wrote:

"Medicines are supposed to cure disease in some mysterious way which physicians do not even attempt to explain—a fact that makes the system to be a confessed superstition, not a science at all."—Vital Science.

The medical world has studied disease for 30 centuries. At this hour it is searching for cures for every known disorder, from colds to cancer. The leaders frankly admit that there is no known medical cure of any disease.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston, is recognized as one of the foremost medical doctors in America today. He recently wrote:

"Typhoid fever has a 10 per cent mortality. That means that in 90 cases out of 100 it cures itself, for we do nothing curative.

"Pneumonia has a 25 per cent mortality. That means that 75 cases out of every 100 cure themselves.

"So one could go through the entire list of diseases. One lists about 215 diseases known to medical science. Of these there are about eight or nine that we can cure with drugs or surgery."

Cabot does not name the "eight or nine" diseases that he claims can be cured with "drugs or surgery." Other eminent physicians assert that there is no known medical cure for any disease. This makes Cabot's claim, while exceedingly modest, appear as erroneous.

For the sake of argument, let us say that Cabot's claim is correct. This leaves 206 out of 215 diseases, or 95.8 per cent of all diseases known, admittedly incurable with drugs or surgery, according to the admissions of the medical profession.

Of this situation, Dr. W. E. Reynolds observes:

"In the light of these figures, is not the term 'medical science' a joke? Aside from a receipted doctor's bill, what do the possessors of any of these 206 diseases get, when they employ a state-recognized representative of medical science?"—Golden Age.

A few years ago the medical world discovered the ductless gland system of the body. When this discovery was made, the solution of disease was said to be at hand. What has been the result?

Since the new-found knowledge concerning the ductless glands has been made known, scores of ridiculous remedies for gland disorders have been made by dollar grabbing manufacturers, and used by the medical profession.

Dr. George A. Dorsey says:

"Extracts are doped out to meet the demand. Dried brains for insanity, tetanus, epilepsy. Dried lungs, tonsils, iris, nasal mucous membrane, and such can be had in the drug stores, and are being used by the medical profession."—Health for All.

Dr. Milton Powell, of London, observes: "To a refined mind, there is something revolting in the very idea of swallowing extracts prepared from the genital (sex) or other secretory glands of animals.

"Though masquerading as the latest of modern scientific discoveries, organotherapy is really a retrogression to the medical superstition of the Dark Ages, when preparations from animal entrails were thought to be a cure for human bowel disorders, and extracts made from eagles' eyes were given to people suffering from short-sightedness."—Health For All.

Nutrition is the basis of animal growth and development. To this vital subject students in class A medical schools are required to devote only sixteen academic hours. Physicians who graduated eight to ten years ago, have no knowledge of modern dietetics. To them the very term Threpsology must be defined.

There is one point upon which the leading doctors are beginning to agree. They are discovering that about 90 per cent of all disease springs from excessive eating, and eating faulty food.

Samuel G. Willian, a prominent physician of New York, recently wrote:

"All the most prevalent and fatal maladies now afflicting the human race, are either directly or indirectly traceable to dietetic origin."

Multitudes are discovering that their diet is wrong. Many of these are turning to medical doctors for dietetic advice. Willian says this course is absurd. He observes:

"The laity look to the doctor, and the doctor is usually a dietetic dunce. He knows not how to feed himself, or else he does not practice what he knows. He eats of all the far-fetched, over-seasoned and otherwise dietetically abominable dishes, sheds his teeth, hair, and healthy color quite as early as any of his patients, and is a confirmed and incurable dyspeptic at 35.

"His medical societies and his clubs all spread a 'collation' after each meeting—salads, cake, cheese that would make a fanyard smell like a rose garden, sandwiches with sliced sow in the middle, to be topped off with claret punch, capicum-flavored ginger ale and Cuban-Connecticut cigars."

This lack of knowledge on the part of the medical profession is highly emphasized by the high death-rate of physicians and surgeons from digestive disorders.

In his address made at the Third Race Betterment Conference, Battle Creek Sanitarium, January 2-6, 1928, Dr. M. Hindhede, known over the world as the great Danish nutrition specialist, made the following remarkable observation:

"English statistics show the different death-rates for 98 different trades and professions.

"Examining the causes of death most closely related to the nutrition, we notice that the very poorest of the classes shown—the farm laborers, working for two to five shillings per day, and whose diet consists chiefly of cereals, potatoes, oleo, milk, and a small amount of pork, have by far the lowest death-rate due to nutritional diseases.

"On the other hand, the physicians and the butchers, who no doubt eat considerable meat, have about THREE TIMES THE DEATH-RATE DUE TO THESE CAUSES.

"It is not easily overlooked that out of 98 occupations listed, there is NOT ONE THAT SHOWS AS HIGH A DEATH-RATE, DUE TO DISEASE OF DIGESTION, AS IS SHOWN FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Good Health, March, 1928, p. 34.

## JOBLESS INSURANCE BILL DEFEATED 17-11 IN MARYLAND STATE SENATE

The American Federation of Labor sends the following comment to the Midwest Free Press on defeat of the jobless insurance bill in the Maryland state senate:

The unscrupulous methods used by employers and their agents to defeat the compulsory unemployment insurance bill in the Maryland Senate is strongly condemned by thoughtful people. It passed the Lower House, but was killed in the Upper House by a vote of 17 to 11.

Under the bill unemployed workers would be paid very modest sums for a definite number of weeks to prevent their sinking into destitution. This was distasteful to antilabor employers. As soon as the measure reached the Senate anti-insurance lobbyists swooped down on Senators like a flock of vultures.

The Baltimore Sun declared that many of the lobbyists were lawyers and that none of them registered with the Secretary of State as required by the regulations of the General Assembly. The Sun said that the Senate in defeating the measure "fulfilled . . . the wishes of a lobby in which there were elements whose opposition to the measure was unworthy."

The Baltimore Catholic Review was more outspoken. In expressing its regret that the Baltimore Association of Commerce had aligned itself against the measure, the Review said:

"The fight against the Unemployment Insurance Bill is being sponsored by organizations which have paid big dividends in the past and given enormous salaries and bonuses to a few executives who have rolled in wealth. To maintain the swollen fortunes of the favored few shall we let the many roll in the depths of poverty?"

"Is Maryland Social-Minded or is it a State that will ignore its glorious traditions to pursue a policy of selfish greed and inhuman miserliness?"

"Is Maryland the owner of its soul? Does Maryland value dollars more than human lives? Is Maryland to be swayed by the men of power, or by the power of

men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow, and pray only that they be not tossed aside to die upon the scrap heap?

"Does Maryland place Selfishness before Justice? Does Maryland worship the god of Money or the God who created man to His own image and likeness?"

"Has Maryland become a State of money-grabbers and money grubbers instead of a Commonwealth which has stood before the country as the champion of the Rights of Man?"

"Will Maryland go forward or will it forget its traditions and cower in the dust?"

"God help Maryland if it turns its back on humanity. Then will humanity in scorn turn its back on Maryland."

"God pity any legislator at Annapolis who will let the clamor of the seekers after gold drown the cries of distress of those who are seekers after Life."

Seventeen of the legislators so justly condemned in advance by the Review cast their votes against the unemployment insurance bill. As soon as the voters of Maryland get the opportunity they should retire the unpatriotic seventeen to private life.

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## PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)  
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Dear Editor:

They have been preaching all these years, to get people to join their churches to keep them from going to hell. And the Bible says, all go to hell, for Christ was in hell three days. Act 2:27.21 says, "Because thou wilt not have my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption."

Christ went to hell before he went to heaven.

Ecc 6:6 says, Yea though he live a thousand years twice told yet hath he seen no good; do not all go to one place. Ecc 3:20 says, all go to one place; all are of the dust and all turn to dust again.

This is proof that all go to hell before they go to heaven.

A. A. Hunt  
Islet Ave.  
Muscatine, Iowa

## HAIG ATTACKS BANK SCHEMES

**Calls Waivers "Illegal" And Warns Depositors Against Signing**

Vernon Lester Haig, starmy petrel of Iowa politics, and first candidate to announce he will seek election as governor in 1934, from his home at Fort Dodge, has issued an attack on the program now being carried on by the state administration as to the banking situation in Iowa.

"The bunch at Des Moines do not know how to handle the situation," Mr. Haig asserted. "Senate File 111 or the new banking law which places control of all state banks in the hands of a bunch of political appointees is too ridiculous for words. Only a fool would invest money in a state bank under such preposterous conditions. To let a bunch of inexperienced political heelers loose in the state banking field is unthinkable."

Mr. Haig added that his protests had resulted in the new banking law being changed so that depositors were not made responsible for all bank losses.

"I now advise all Iowa depositors not to sign away any rights," Mr. Haig declared. "I think the waivers last year were all illegal, often secured under false pretenses or intimidation. Many newspapers are to be blamed for printing untrue and unfair statements, also plenty of lawyers. The communities saved the banks, the banks did not save the communities. The celebrations at completion of waiver signing should have been called 'funerals for the depositors' rights.' In many cases bank employees are still drawing salaries which must come out of depositors' money. This is outrageous. In normal times directors 'closed the banks to conserve the interests of depositors.' Now they keep them open for the profit of the employees and to avoid their legal obligations of 100 per cent assessment on stock."

Mr. Haig in particular denounced what he called "The Des Moines Register-Leader, Tribune, News, Capital," which he said "printed editorials purporting to be in the interest of depositors, but there's usually a joker such as their statement 'we are not saying the depositors should not stand his share of the loss,' and more of the same kind."

"How do they get that way?" Mr. Haig asked. "The depositors should stand the loss! They must have dollar for dollar as long as the bank backers have any property."

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the TNT Magazine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, which commenced business on the 30th day of December, 1930, has been dissolved by vote of the stockholders as provided in its Articles of Incorporation.

TNT MAGAZINE COMPANY

Charles W. Gray, Vice President  
Irma Baker, Secretary

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## SMALL LOAN BILL LOSES IN SENATE

(Continued from page two)

the motion and with Senator Wenner of Black Hawk county, led a fight on the motion. They read affidavits which insinuated \$1,500 had been paid to the Des Moines Household Guide to print an article favoring the bill.

The Des Moines Household Guide is a small weekly paper similar to "Shopping News" publications published in many cities. R. K. Whitney is listed in the paper as publisher with offices at 510 Fleming building, Des Moines. The gentleman is not known to this writer.

The publication's issue of April 7 was its eighth issue. It contained the article favoring the bill.

### Absurd Accusation

Mr. Whitney in an affidavit stated he did not receive \$1,500, but did receive \$5 for 100 extra copies of his paper. The accusation that he received \$1,500 to publish the article is absurd. First, it is doubtful just who would be able if willing to advance \$1,500 to further the bill. Second, anyone who would give Mr. Whitney \$1,500 for his entire issue, would be a very stupid publicist, a poor business man and a spendthrift in these days when articles favoring almost anything can be purchased in some of our large papers for much smaller sums.

Senator Hicklin also stated that a lobbyist had been escorted from the Senate chamber after charging that Lieutenant Governor Kraschel had "packed" the senate sifting committee against the bill. Now this writer is not suggesting that Mr. Kraschel did anything of the sort. But not long ago while enjoying the pleasure and privilege of sitting with Senator Hicklin at his Senate desk it was easy to observe several men whose absence from the senate chamber would be a boon to the common people of Iowa. And we don't mean Senator Hicklin.

### Should Report Bill

What would be a good suggestion is that the senate sifting committee report out the bill with a recommendation one way or another and allow the rest of the senate to act on the bill.

This newspaper is not inclined to condemn Senator Hicklin for his action on this bill for on the whole his legislative work has been worthy of support by his constituents in Muscatine county. However it seems he has been misled or misinformed on the true purpose of this measure—to cut down the profits of loan sharks who prey on the small borrower.

## 13 MILLION MEN JOBLESS IN U. S.

**WASHINGTON**—Increasing unemployment during February and March brought America's jobless to above the 13,000,000 mark, President William Green of the A. F. of L. said this week, basing his estimate on government figures and reports from affiliated unions.

According to Green's figures, about 230,000 workers lost their jobs during March, an "alarming sign" at this time of the year when, he pointed out, industry usually takes on more workers for the spring busy season.

"The drop in jobs," he declared, "means that buying power is cut still more, deflation is going still further, and that a larger number of persons are dependent on charity."

### Jobs Only Solution

"The only way to get out of this downward spiral is a vigorous government program to get industry to work again and men back at their normal jobs producing

### SPREADING TRUTH

Dear Editor:

Had the people known the truth about what has been transpiring in this country in past years, we probably would not be experiencing present conditions. They would have brought the necessary pressure to bear to effect a cure.

The kept press will not publish the truth and not enough people read the papers that publish the truth. There are papers that claim they will publish the truth, but they crawl around them, saying they haven't space or some other excuse. The writer has not so classified The Free Press.

T. P.,  
Galena, Ill.

and distributing goods."

Seventy-two per cent of the building trades workers are jobless, Green said. Fifty per cent are out of work in manufacturing industries, 49 per cent in the metal trades, 48 per cent in water transport, 31 per cent in the clothing industry—at almost the peak of their busy season—30 per cent in the production and showing of motion pictures, and 22 per cent in the printing trades.

## BABY MUST DIE SURGEON SAYS

**HASTINGS, N. Y.**—Two year old Helen Vasko played today, unable to comprehend she has been condemned to die.

For the surgeon declares, "Unless the baby's eye is removed, she will surely die," and the mother, Mrs. John Vasko, says, "Better dead than blind. I refuse to permit the operation." The father agrees with the mother.

The child has a malignant tumor of the left eye. It may spread to the other eye, causing blindness, surgeons said. It is a devastating affliction now, painless.

The doctors say that the tumor will spread to the brain and that it is certain to bring death.

A judge of the Westchester children's court begged that the child's life be spared by removal of the eye, and the parish priest joined him. A famous specialist tried to explain to the Vaskos the grave danger in delay. But all pleas to the parents have failed.



## THE WAY OF ESCAPE

For several years past one evil upon the people has been quickly followed by another and greater evil. Now the whole world is in a state of distress and perplexity. Human remedies have failed to relieve that world distress. In the language of Jehovah's prophet now, "all the foundations of the earth are out of course." (Ps. 82:5) The final evil will be reached at Armageddon. When will it come? Concerning that time God by his prophet has said: 'My determination is to gather the nations, that I may pour upon them my fierce anger.' (Zeph. 3:8) In his last prophetic utterance when on earth Jesus foretold Armageddon, describing it as a time of "tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be." That will be the final trouble. (Matt. 24:21) Is that great cataclysm rapidly approaching?

### What Is The Way Of Escape?

These questions are of the greatest public interest, convenience and necessity, and God has provided the Radio that the people may collectively and calmly hear them discussed. J. F. Rutherford, the man best qualified to dispassionately and instructively answer these questions, will do so, IN PERSON, in a lecture to be delivered

**Sunday Evening**

6 to 7 Central Standard Time

**April 16**

To be broadcast over a wide-spread network of radio stations. The purpose of this lecture is to aid the people to find the way of greatest safety in this crucial hour.

HEAR THIS NATION-WIDE LECTURE OVER WOC-WHO SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 16th from 6:00 to 7:00 o'clock

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# AKRON DISASTER WAS FORECAST BY WORKERS' CHARGES AGAINST INFERIOR LABOR AND MATERIAL

Dirigible Constructed By Low-Wage Non-Unionists  
Under "Speed-Up" System; Navy Balked Probe  
By Congressional Committee

The tragic ending of the giant dirigible Akron, which cost Uncle Sam \$5,500,000 and collapsed recently while flying off the New England coast, with a loss of 71 lives, was predicted more than two years ago, while the craft was under construction at the plant of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, at Akron, Ohio.

Early in 1931, LABOR published charges by E. C. MacDonald and Van Underwood, union machinists employed on the airship, that naval inspectors were closing their eyes to defective materials and workmanship. They said that unless Congress stepped in and forced the contractors to comply with specifications a frightful mishap would be inevitable.

## Witnesses Ex-Servicemen

MacDonald and Underwood are former service men, the former being a lieutenant-colonel in the reserve corps. They asserted their interest was solely one of patriotism and a desire to protect the government from being defrauded.

They charged that the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, notoriously anti-union in its labor policies, had employed low-wage workers, many of them foreigners who had been "bootlegged" into the country as seamen.

Much of the work, they said, had been badly done under a "speed-up" system, and they claimed that serious defects had been covered up while inspectors were looking the other way.

In support of these charges, MacDonald and Underwood brought to Washington several hundred samples of defective material which they said were being used in the aircraft's framework.

## Workers "Double-Crossed"

Unable to obtain a Congressional inquiry, because the session was drawing to a close, the workers placed their evidence before E. C. Davison, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, who considered it so important that he brought it to the attention of the Navy Department.

Naval officials promised to make an investigation and also gave assurances that MacDonald and Underwood would be protected. This promise, however, was forgotten as soon as made. When the workers returned to Akron to continue their investigation — at the suggestion of naval officials — they learned that the Goodyear people had been "tipped off" and they were discharged. After that what went on in the plant was a sealed book, so far as the public was concerned.

## Goodyear "Drags Herring"

Meanwhile, the Goodyear people sought to "drag a herring" over the trail by giving out a cock-and-bull story that an employee — an Austrian — had been detected while committing sabotage on the Akron. However, when he was brought to trial no evidence was submitted and he was discharged.

The big aircraft was launched during September of 1931, after a number of false starts. There were all kinds of rumors that everything was not as it should be. Congressman James V. McClintic, Democrat of Oklahoma, demanded and secured an investigation by the House Naval Affairs Committee, control of which had just been taken over by the Democrats.

## Navy Balks Inquiry

From the outset, the committee encountered obstructive tactics by hostile officials, who went considerably out of their way to give the Akron a clean bill of health. In spite of this lack of cooperation, the committee unearthed a great deal of damaging evidence.

It learned that the Akron was about 20,000 pounds overweight and as "slow as a turtle." McClintic declared that "Uncle Sam had lost his shirt on the deal," and he voiced fear that predictions of disaster would be realized.

"If the Akron were loaded to its capacity," he said, "it probably would be unable to leave the

ground. Its engines cannot drive the huge craft through the air at a speed that would make it of military value, and there is a grave question whether it can protect itself if caught in a storm."

## Untimely Mishap

Irritated by the "hush-hush" policy of the navy, McClintic decided to make a personal inspection of the aircraft, accompanied by MacDonald and Underwood, but this plan was blocked, whether accidentally or otherwise has never been determined. When the committee arrived at Lakehurst, where the Akron was then moored, McClintic learned that a few hours before the craft had suffered a mishap that had put it out of commission and only a superficial examination was possible.

McClintic insisted that "certain influences" — reaching high into the Navy Department — were "covering up" for the Goodyear people.

## Beneficiaries Hidden

This set-up made it difficult to trace the chief beneficiaries of the Akron contract. However, the committee learned that men who held high positions in the Navy Department when the contract was made were interested in the holding concerns and that they had been instrumental in securing favorable terms.

McClintic declared this week that his "worst fears" concerning the Akron had been confirmed.

"Because of the hostile attitude of the navy," he said, "the committee was unable to corroborate the charges of MacDonald and Underwood. Nevertheless, I was not convinced, and I did everything I could to warn the country of the tragedy that has happened." — From Labor.

# HOPES TO HEAR XENT OVER AIR

Mr. Norman Baker  
Laredo, Texas  
Dear Sir:

Being a subscriber to the Golden Age Magazine I have read an article in the March 29th issue describing your wonderful new station XENT. I surely would like to see it all and its beautiful setting.

We have a close friend who some time ago was successfully treated for cancer at your hospital and at last report is entirely healed. We greatly admire your courage and determination in giving this poor world a message of truth, even though greatly opposed by corrupt mis-rulers.

We also admire this same courage and determination as shown by Judge Rutherford, in the Watchtower programs, in giving the people a message of hope, showing the manner in which soon a righteous government will bring peace and prosperity to all people. It is sad but true that the majority who oppose your work also oppose Jehovah God and do not want a righteous government that they cannot dictate to and selfishly use.

I have been listening on 1115 kilocycles for your first program. I think it would be wonderful to hear the voice of Judge Rutherford over your giant station, and sincerely hope you will be able to have this feature on the air in the near future. Have just learned that Judge Rutherford will speak over a nation hook-up on April 16 from 6 to 7 p. m. central time. Hope to see XENT at the head of the 300 stations giving the Watchtower programs. I know the Watchtower people greatly advertise from door to door and otherwise the stations carrying this important program.

Yours for bigger and better truth programs,

J. M. Norris,  
Caldwell, Texas

# HERSHEY - FIRST NATIONAL BANK MERGER SOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

ports that holders of common stock instead of being forced to pay cash assessments would be credited with amounts they placed in the banks in previous years.

In opposing this reported plan to relieve common stockholders of cash assessments, the following letter was sent to Governor Herring on Tuesday:

Muscantine, Ia  
April 11, 1933

Hon. Clyde L. Herring,  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Dear Sir:

The undersigned members of the depositors' Committees of the two Muscantine Banks now operating under Senate File 111 are addressing re. the recent local developments in our local banking situation. We assure you of our grateful appreciation of your vigorous and persistent attitude in promoting and pushing through the state legislature the new bank law. We believe that your action will be recognized by the people of the state as one of the most courageous strokes of constructive statesmanship ever put through. However, we are much disturbed by reports current here that in our situation you may be called upon to exercise your executive powers in a way that will circumvent the clear intent of the law as a protection for the depositors. It is rumored that, as the result of a meeting held by certain directors of the banks on Sunday last a plan was formulated to be submitted to you that deliberately puts you up against that alternative.

In view of these developments we respectfully request you as our governor to exercise the greatest caution in making this decision. We feel that the total effect of hasty or ill advised action will be such as to circumvent the clear intent of the law itself. We therefore ask you to take this matter under very careful advisement, and, further, we earnestly urge you to make a thorough investigation of our local situation before giving your official approval to the alleged proposal. We are of the opinion that certain aspects of this case have not been sufficiently investigated as yet, and we feel that the situation demands the strictest possible interpretation of the new legislation.

Specifically we are of the opinion that no agreement should be proposed to the depositors unless and until the stockholders be made to pay a cash assessment upon their holdings.

A copy of this letter is being sent to each of the following: Hon. D. W. Bates, and Hon. L. A. Andrew. Also copies are being sent to the local newspapers for publication.

Thanking you for your warm interest in the welfare of our state and assuring you of our desire to cooperate in every feasible way in making the present unfortunate conditions terminate at the earliest possible moment, we are,

Very truly yours,

J. R. Connor, Jr., Chairman,  
Hershey State Bank Depositors' Committee.

Benj. F. Schwartz, Acting Secretary.

W. H. Schwiering, Chairman,  
First National Bank Depositors' Committee.

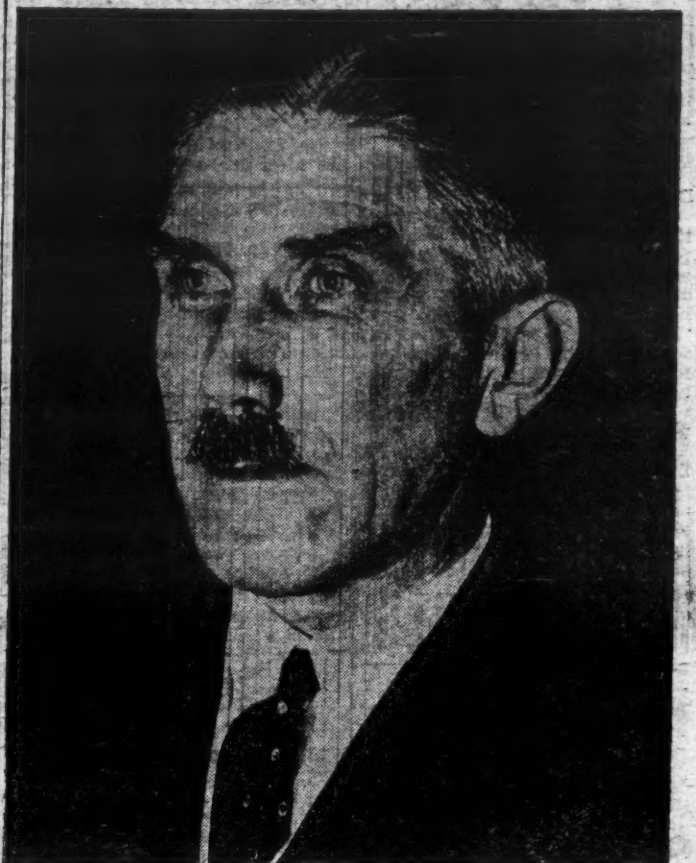
Albert Vetter, Acting Secretary.

Bank department officials are to confer in Des Moines on Friday or Saturday regarding the two banks, and it is expected that the details will be made public the early part of next week.

## FORD VS. BANKERS

Henry Ford says: "When bankers get into a business it is because that business is out of date and suffering from bad management. It is ready for the scavenger. The bankers milk it dry and break it up. The reasons that bankers ruin an industry when they get into it is that their object is not production, but profit."

## Confers With Pope



Vice Chancellor Franz Von Papen, a leader in the new German Government, was in Rome this week for conferences with Mussolini and Pope Pius. He is expected to talk with the Pope concerning relations of National Socialism and the church with hope of obtaining Catholic Centrist support in Germany for Hitler's dictatorship.

## London Picks Laundry Beauty Queen



Miss Grace Smith, winner in contest to select a laundry queen at Stamford Bridge, London, in which hundreds participated, being cheered by some of losers.

## U. S. Girl Wins



Miss Lu Butler, an American girl, who recently won the prize of \$500 and the title of Berlin's most popular chorus girl in a contest recently conducted by readers of the German capital's principal stage magazine.

## Insures Legs



To the ordinary person legs are just legs, but the pedal extremities of Miss Lva Fincy Ferrynessy, famous swimming instructress at a smart swimming club in Budapest, mean so much to her that she recently had them insured for a large sum. Miss Ferrynessy won several recent contests at Vienna Ostend, and Budapest with her shapely limbs.